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VOL. XVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900, NO. 35

ROBERT W. WILCOX.
THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.
(See page 4.)

HON. HENRY A. CASTLE.
THE OLD GUARD.
(See page 5.)

THEY SAY

You never see your mistakes until it is too late.

Some people have an idea that they have more sense than others.

We often go to those for help we have abused.

Always treat your neighbor right and then you will never regret it.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

Don't forget what you say to your friend because when he meets you, you may tell him something else.

THE BEE had troubles of its own without taking up other people's.

If your friend is in trouble don't ask some one else to aid him but do what you can yourself.

Your mother is your best friend when you are in trouble.

John F. Cook will have to do something better than he he is doing if he wants votes.

Going among the bishops will not aid him in the least.

Men who go about looking for other people's affairs often leave their own undone.

There is no need of apprehension because the assistant superintendent looks after the supplies.

He is only doing what other people fail to.

People who are made to do are not worthy of support.

Taylor is Governor of Kentucky, notwithstanding the Democratic kick.

Goebel got what he had given and nothing more.

There was no conspiracy on the part of the Republican party.

Think well and act accordingly.

It is the noble and good man man who succeeds.

You may fool some of the people sometimes.

Roosevelt would be governor of Kentucky if he were there.

Don't be alarmed if you should hear a noise.

Be what you are it will pay you.

It is not fair to misrepresent your friend.

Dame honesty will find you out sooner or later.

The truth is the best thing to practice.

John F. Cook will not be convinced how small a man he is until he announces himself a delegate.

He will see the difference between himself and the man he abused.

It is the man with false ambitions who fails to win.

There is hope for the honest man.

The Hawaiian government will have one Chief Justice and one associate Justice.

Wilcox will come to Congress from Hawaii.

He is a true blue and a noble man.

It is about time that John F. Cook had retired.

He is a back number politician.

He will be given an opportunity to verify his statement to Judge Long.

He is a wise man who knows when to speak.

They want to see something in sight.

Speaking of men, the man who knows when to speak is the man.

Col. L. M. Saunders is still in doubt as to what he will do.

Of course he will not serve on the committee.

He is a man of his word.

The colored people don't want John B. Wight renominated.

Mr. Darnell the democratic Assessor doesn't want to be classed as a democrat.

No man should be ashamed of his company, when it is good.

PORTO RICO'S CONDITION.

What a Government Agent Says About It.

CULTURE OF BANANAS

A Wide Range of Tropical Products—Coffee Culture—No Man Should Go There Who Has No Capital—The Climate and the People.

Mr. O. F. Cook, special agent in charge of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from Puerto Rico and has made a preliminary report to the Secretary. Notwithstanding the numerous books and magazine articles which have been published, there was still very little definite information available concerning the agricultural conditions and economic plants of that island.

At present very little in the way of plant products is exported from Puerto Rico out side of coffee, sugar and tobacco. All other crops are designated "minors," and these being considered unworthy of the serious attention of the planters, their cultivation is generally left to he desultory efforts of the poorest and most ignorant of the population. As a result there has been little attempt at the improvement of varieties either by selection or by the introduction of superior seed. Much of the fruit and vegetables sold in the markets of Puerto Rican cities is of very inferior quality and quite unsuitable for export. The Department will assist the more enterprising farmers, both Americans and Puerto Ricans, in experiments, which many of them have already undertaken, in order to find out what new crops suitable for our markets can be grown there.

As already pointed out in Secretary Wilson's annual report, we are paying over $200,000,000 for tropical plant products, a part of which could be furnished by Puerto Rico. Instead, however, of entering upon too many suggestions at once, it is desirable to settle upon a few of the more promising crops and encourage the production of these articles on a scale sufficient to give them a recognized place in commerce. For bananas, for instance, we paid in 1898 over $5,000,000, mostly in Jamaica and Central America. In Puerto Rico the banana has scarcely been considered as a source of income or an article of export. It has been planted principally for shade in the coffee plantations, and as one variety was as good as another for this purpose, most of the bananas are unsalable. The variety almost exclusively imported into the United States is not generally cultivated. As the conditions for commercial banana growing are very favorable, it may be expected that attempts in this direction will soon be made. It is necessary, however, that at least five hundred acres be put under thorough cultivation, for the product of less land can hardly be marketed to advantage. Unless a company with ample capital will undertake the experiment, it can be made only through an organized effort by the land-owners of some favorable locality.

In the meantime it is of great importance that the existing industries of Puerto Rico be improved. Sugar lands are receiving attention from American capitalists, and large factories with the most modern facilities are being built. Coffee has, however, been the chief product of the island, and is, perhaps, that in which the greatest expansion is possible. Over $13,000,000 worth of coffee has been exported in a single season from Puerto Rico, in spite of the fact that methods of cultivation are of the most primitive character. Instead of seedlings grown in nurseries, those which sprung up by chance in the heavily shaded plantations are used. These are already weak and spindling; in order to keep them alive heavy shade is necessary, and this is continued throughout the life of the plant. This, together with the overcrowding and lack of proper care, brings the average crop down to one-third or less of what might be obtained through better methods of cultivation. There is also a large amount of land suitable for coffee culture, but not now planted, so it is not unreasonable to believe that if this industry were properly developed Puerto Rico might supply at least half of the enormous quantity consumed by the United States, our imports in 1898 being valued at over $65,000,000.

There are, however, few Americans interested in coffee growing, and the capitalists, who have canvassed Puerto Rico for profitable investments have been giving little attention to the possibilities of coffee doubtless because of the depressed condition of the market, the result of overproduction of inferior grades in Brazil and elsewhere. The superior quality of the Puerto Rican article has, however, long been recognized in the European market, and there is every probability that an increasingly large amount will be required in the United States.

For men without capital or experience in the industries of tropical countries, there are no openings in Puerto Rico, but with the improvement of means of transportation there will be much to encourage the settlement of farmers of sufficient enterprise and intelligence to carry on diversified farming and profit by the advantageous local conditions.

But from information gained from the most reliable sources, we must take exception to some of Mr. Cook's statements. He says the soil and climate is exceedingly diverse. This is hardly so. The soil is simply divided into upland and lowland, and is less diversified than that of any New England state. The climate is hot, and not one that the average citizen of the United States can withstand for a long period.

Mr. Cook also says the island is not thickly populated, and here, perhaps, he may give a wrong impression. It is about as thickly populated as the State of Connecticut, which most Americans would consider a fairly well settled locality.

Skates made of gold are popular in St. Petersburg. One lady had the blades of her skates enriched with diamonds.

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Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.
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LIFE PROLONGED.

More About Metchnitkoff's Serum for Old Age.

Dr. Elie Metchnitkoff, of Paris, has reason to believe that he will discover serums which will feed the human cells so accurately that the life of man may be prolonged to two hundred and fifty years.

He said the other day: "At present we are only in the theoretic stage, but the surprising success that has attended our experiments thus far gives hope that we shall soon be far beyond mere theory. Unless the best serum for use to the end of strengthening and invigorating the nobler cells of the human body is found, we shall be defenseless against old age, but this once discovered, the cells needing it are armed for the conflict with their destroying neighbors. Then death will become less terrible, for we can adjourn the final hour until the tired body calls for rest. The time assuredly will come when we shall be able to maintain for an indefinite period the equilibrium between the constructive and destructive forces of the body. I am not prepared to say that man ever will be able to live always. No one would want that. Some force ap-

(Elie Metchnitkoff.)

parently outside one's self but really within now commands that one should die. All of us will be glad of death at some time, just as we wish to stop eating when we are satisfied."

Dr. Mirey, the newly elected president of the Academy of Medicine, expresses regret that this so-called discovery has received such wide publicity thus early. "It has not yet come before any scientific body for examination," he says, "and until this happens scientific men will pay no attention to newspaper talk on the subject."

THE FUR CROP.

How Animals Are Trapped in Northwestern Connecticut.

The method of trapping foxes near Winsted, Conn., is unique. A large stone is placed in the centre of a pool just out of the foxes reach. On the stone is a piece of meat for bait. In the water nearby a steel-jawed trap is hidden and a piece of green moss four or five inches square put on the pan of the trap. The trap is under water and the green moss hides it. The fox doesn't like going into the water in this weather, and when he sees the bait he figures out that he can get it by jumping on the moss, but he doesn't succumb all at once. He begins to trot around the pool, trying to find some other way of reaching the bait. If he is very hungry, or very young he will stop after a few laps and, standing on the moss, get himself immediately caught.

The trap is not fastened to anything, and the fox carries it out, but he cannot go far with it, owing to the pain inflicted by the jaws and to its weight. He is soon tracked down and captured by the hunter.

The old wily foxes are not deceived by the green patch of moss. Sometimes they will trot around the pool until they have worn a path about it.

A coon which has less intelligence than a fox, can always be trapped by the pool and moss game, but even when trapped he is not always caught, for he will gnaw his leg off, and, leaving it in the trap, get away with the rest of himself

The quotations in the market this year are as follows: Raccoon skins, from 90 cents to 25 cents; mink, from $3.50 to 50 cents; red fox, from $3.00 to 60 cents; beaver, from $7.00 to $2.50; skunk, from $1.50 to 45 cents; muskrats, from 11 cents to 8 cents; gray fox, from $1 to 40 cents; black bear, from $25 to $15; black bear cubs, from $12 to $6; otter, from $10 to $7; fisher, from $8 to $6; silver fox, from $150 to $50; cross fox, from $20 to $10; lynx, from $10 to $5; wild cat, from 35 cents to 20 cents; tame cat, black, 30 cents; badger, 40 cents; civet cat, 30 cents.

Now and then a lynx is bagged on the New York border, but not often. But foxes, red and gray, a few cross foxes, minks, otter, skunks, wild cats and 'coons are plentiful enough, and are shipped from all the towns hereabouts in large quanities. Nearly all the minks and many of the other animals are secured by trappers.

Influenza Caused by Ozone.

On one occasion the writer walked to the edge of Lake Michigan when a strong wind was blowing right from the lake. The bodily condition was as near perfect as could be, and yet in less than five minutes there was every evidence of having caught an extremely hard cold. The severe influenza continued until, on walking away, in less than 500 feet, it disappeared as if by magic. It is very certain that the temperature had nothing to do with this, nor the wind; but the influenza was directly due to the abundant ozone in the air. By inquiry it was learned that hundreds of residents who had lived upon the immediate edge of the lake had been obliged to move back three or four miles in order to relieve themselves from such experiences.

Physicians readily admit that it is not always possible to say why one "catches" cold; it certainly cannot always be because of undue exposure or change in temperature, but probably also to changes in the electric condition of the air. Facts of this kind should lead to the extremest caution in studying any supposed relation between the weather and health.—Popular Science.

THE WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY

Nut Products Will Feed Three Times the World's People.

NUT CULTURE IS URGED.

Then There Are Many Weeds and Wild Fruits That Can Be Used at a Pinch—Where We Get Our Present Food Supply.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been carefully and systematically investigating the food stock in trade of nearly every country on the globe.

Agents who are food students have been sent to China, Peru, Persia, Mexico everywhere to the remotest ends of the earth for the purpose of finding out what the new or neglected food products are, their value as a nutritious diet, and the extent to which they can be used to lengthen the menu of the civilized cook.

Some very interesting and startling facts are being handed in through the reports that cover the food question from New England to the Philippines, from Mexico to the heart of the Mongolian empire. It has been discovered that the nut trees alone could at a pinch feed a population three times as great as the present number of inhabitants.

While a dozen vegetables cover the limit of the variety on the average table, the earth is growing hundreds of kinds that are nutritious, delicious and easy to cultivate.

A Single wild tribe of Western Indians is using forty-one kinds of vegetables which are absolutely unknown, even to the chef who draws a salary as large as that of a United States Senator.

An endless variety of downtrodden weeds can be converted into wholesome, succulent "garden truck." Even the much maligned nettle has the latest qualities of a delicious extremet.

Especially interesting are the facts furnished by the nut specialists. There is no product that requires so little cultivation as the nut, and none is more wholesome as a food staple. An orchard of two thousand trees in California yields every year over 24,000 pounds of hulled nuts. Already the commercial mind has seized upon the enormous profits to accrue from the sale of various preparations of nuts, and at least ten large companies manufacture nothing but nut food.

The government is making a special point of recommending nut culture. In New England the abandoned farms are being planted with nut trees, and the worked-out ground is found to furnish nourishment enough to cause the walunt, butternut and chestnut to flourish abundantly. Farms in nearly every Northwestern state are planting nut trees along with their peaches and pears, and are utilizing the hillsides where nothing else will grow for fruit orchards.

In the past the objection to nuts as food has been that they were hard to digest, but with the new methods of preparing and cooking them, they are rendered as healthful as they are palatable, even in America, where good digestion does notinvariably wait on appetite.

The introduction of new foods is an excellent plan for both the health and commercial prosperity of a nation. Nearly all of what are now regarded as indigenous fruits and vegetables have been imported to us from other lands. Of the food plants now in use only pumpkins and a few grapes, plums and berries were originally found on the soil.

Oats, barley and rye originated in wild forms along the Mediterranean. The first noted species of wheat was brought from Persia. The common garden bean traces its ancestry back of the landing of the Pilgrims to an early aboriginal state in the Andes. The Orient furnished us with melons, cucumbers and onions. Egg plant and tomatoes were discovered in Peru. Quinces, pears, currants and large white grapes in Europe. While the most common of our vegetables, celery, lettuce, cabbage and spinnach, were transplanted from the shores of the Mediterranean.

If these important features of our daily food supply have all found their way to us from foreign lands, it seems but a question of sufficient search throughout the world to increase the store until all possibility of a food famine in future ages is rendered inconceivable.

One point that is being strongly brought out by the government is that many things once considered wild and poisonous, and many that are still looked upon as weeds, are health-giving products and should be ranked as a portion of the reserve food supply. Indeed, the bureau has selected seventeen of the most ordinary weeds and has issued a pamphlet extolling their virtues as available, healthful foods. In the list are found dock, the mashed marigold, mercury, black charlock, commonly held as poisonous; chicory, pokewood, also regarded as poisonous; purslane, for which the farmer inherits his dislike, and the despised nettle.

A wonderful reserve fund for the human appetite is to be found in the vegetable diet of the Klamath Indians. A novel variety of food forming a menu unknown to civilization is offered in the pulp of the great yellow water lily, which is converted into a farinaceous food; in the weed known as goosefoot, which bears a black seed, which is ground up for loaves and cake, and in the arrowhead, which in the fall develops a starchy white tuber at the end of the roots, not to mention the tubers that resemble beets, turnips and carrots, the nuts that are ground into "coffee" and the flower leaves that furnish fairy-like desserts.

The taming of wild fruits is another branch of the food agent's business. Mr. Augustus Henry, who is authority on Chinese flora, states that there are at least one hundred varieties of fruits growing wild in the interior of China that, if transplanted to another soil and properly cultivated, would prove as important a food supply to our present necessary apple and pear. The Le Conte pear, which has revolutionized pear growing in Southern California, was originally the Chinese sand pear, grown solely for ornamental purposes.

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THE COLLIE AND SHEEP.

Wonderful Sagacity Shown in the Care of Flocks.

The sheep dogs in this country come by their nature and training honestly, for either they or their ancestors came from the sheep-dotted hills of England, Scotland or Wales, where for generations past the supreme effort of the shepherd has been to produce a perfect sheep dog. They have succeeded well, for no man could excel them in sheep lore, no man could be more useful to the sheep owner, for man is neither so persistent and agile, possesses such endurance, or is so gentle under training and reproof. The dog doesn't reason as to the why and wherefore of his affection, for the worst sort of a brutal shepherd may have the most faithful dog, one that will mind the sheep on the hills, patiently await his master's coming and guide his reeling foosteps to his home.

On the great plains of the west these dogs have made it possible for one man to care for three or four thousand sheep in one flock. All they ask is a bite to eat, and once in a while when their feet are filled with the sharp thorns of the cactus they will come to have them taken out. There is no value on a well-trained sheep dog. The well-bred collie which takes the prizes at the bench show is beautiful to look at, but this homelier brother, the trained dog of the range, is worth more than he is beyond price. The sheep owner holds him as beyond purchase. The sheep herder who falls so low as to part with his companion is yet to be found, and if the dog were to be bought the buyer might rue his bargain, for the master must go with the dog.

In the new country the work of the sheep dog is hard; it is on a big scale. In the old country the work is easier, but it has its finer points. In the new country the dog may drive two thousand sheep; in the old country a dog may drive three or four, which takes more thought and skill. In the old country the feature of every country fair in a sheep district is the sheep dog trials. A trophy is the annual prize, and the shepherds and their dogs come from afar to try for the cup. The dog that carries away the trophy may be a little, short-haired, homely and insignificant brute, which slinks to the heels of his master like a creature of no spirit, but send him after the sheep and his whole character seems to change. He is slow and gentle or quick and bold, as the sheep may require. His whole attitude is tense and nervous. No human being could manifest a greater responsibility.—Kansas City Star.

Fewer Lynchings.

Probably ninety-nine newspaper readers out of every hundred, if asked for their impressions at the end of 1899, would have said that they supposed there had been more cases of lynching in this country last year than in any previous twelvemonth. It is therefore a pleasant surprise to find that the statistician of the Chicago Tribune, who has kept track of the figures for many years, can report that the record was really the smallest since 1885. There is no explanation of the apparent mystery which is not generaly thought of. Public sentiment against lynching has been growing steadily throughout the country, and especially in the south, where the practice has been most common. The result is that the press gives much greater publicity to reports of all such outrages now than formerly, and 107 cases during 1899 consequently attracted more attention than would twice as many fifteen years ago.—N. Y. Evening Post.

What He Wanted.

There was an enterprising Liverpool tailor who has never been known to acknowledge that he didn't have anything a possible customer might ask for.

One day a customer entered the shop and asked if he had any trousers made especially for one-legged men.

"Certainly," replied the merchant. "What kind do you want?"

"Dress trousers," said the man. "The best you've got."

Hurrying to the rear of the store, the enterprising merchant snatched up a pair of trousers and snipped off the right leg. Hastily turning under the edges he presented them to the customer.

"That's the kind I want. What's the price?"

"One guinea."

"Well give me a pair with the left leg off."

A month later the merchant was pronounced convalescent and on the high road to recovery.—London Tit-Bits.

American Locomotive Building.

As an instance of the speed with which work can be executed by one of our great American locomotive firms, it is worth noting that an order was given on Dec. 16, 1897, for forty Mogul locomotives for two Russian railways. The first of the forty was erected and tried under steam on Jan. 5. 1898, three weeks after the receipt of the order, and was finished, ready to dismantle and pack for shipment one week later. The last engine was competed on Feb. 13. The forty engines were then constructed in about eight weeks, besides twenty-eight additional engines on other orders built in the works, wholly or partially, and shipped during the same period. No wonder the Americans have gained a reputation for smartness.—Cassier's Magazine.

Mushrooms for the Million.

What is claimed to be the largest mushrom house in America is being built on the John Wyeth farm, near West Chester, Pa. It will be equipped with four tiers of beds for the growing of mushrooms, giving a total area of 196,650 square feet for the purpose.

Tons of Flowers Used.

Vast quantities of flowers are gatherd for perfumery purposes. It is estimated that each year 1,860 tons of orange flowers are used, besides 930 tons of roses, 150 tons each of violets and jasmine, 75 tons of tuberose, 30 tons of cassie and 15 tons of jonquils.

Weight of London Fog.

Every day there hangs over London a vast smoke cloud that is estimated to weigh about 300 tons.

THE CASCADE TUNNEL.

Trains Will Be Running Through the Mountain by 1900.

The Cascade tunnel of the Great Northern, one of the great railroad tunnels of the west, is rapidly nearing completion. The tunnel will be 13,253 feet in length, and its cost will exceed $13,000,000.

This tunnel has been excavated at a point where the Cascade range is the highest, and the distance from the roof of the tunnel to the pinnacle of the mountain through which it runs is 2,300 feet. The contractors have broken all records for tunneling. Work was begun in January, 1897, and by Oct. 1 next the tunnel will be turned over to the Great Northern fully completed. It will take about thirty days to lay the track and get trains running after the tunnel is finished.

The contractors are now working two camps, one at each end. Wellington is the western end and Cascade the eastern. On Jan. 1 the tuneling had progressed 4,700 feet on the Wellington end and 4,300 feet on the Cascade end. This leaves 5,253 feet yet to be completed. Seven hundred and fifty men in all are employed, and are driving about ten feet a day on each end. The men are worked in three shifts of eight hours each, and fourteen drills are employed by each crew. The tunnel will be uniform in size all the way through, 24 feet high and 20 feet wide. The drilling is being followed up by the concrete work, so that shortly after the tunnel is cut this portion of the work will be finished. Seventy men are employed in each shift to do the tunneling, about 150 are employed at the concrete work and about fifty engineers and helpers are engaged.

When the tunnel is turned over to the Great Northern the cars will be operated through it by electricity, or some smokeless device that may yet be adapted to the work. President Hill has found nothing that promises to appears to offer more desirable service than an electric motor. The old switchback road which climbs and crosses the Cascade mountains near the new tunnel, will give place to the new and short route via the tunnel by the end of 1900.

JOE JEFFERSON'S NAP.

Effect It Had Upon an Irish Hotel Porter.

A good story is told of an experience of Joseph Jefferson, the great actor. A number of years ago he played a one-night engagement in a small Indiana town, appearing in his favorite part of Rip Van Winkle. In the hotel in which he stopped was an Irishman "recently landed," who acted as porter and general assistant. Judged by the deep and serious interest he took in the house, he might have been clerk, lessee and proprietor, rolled into one.

At about 6 o'clock in the morning Mr. Jefferson was startled by a violent thumping on the door. When he struggled into consciousness and realized that he had left no "call" order at the office he was naturally very indignant. But his sleep was spoiled for that morning, so he arose and soon after appeared before the clerk.

"See here," he demanded of that individual, "why was I called at this unearthly hour?"

"I don't know, sir," answered the clerk. "I'll ask Mike."

The Irishman was summoned. Said the clerk: "Mike, there was no call for Mr. Jefferson. Why did you disturb him?"

Taking the clerk by the lapel of the coat the Hibernian led him to one side and said, in a mysterious whisper: "He were shnoring loike a horse, sir, and Oi'd heerd the b'ys saying as how he was onct afther shlaping for twinty years, so Oi ses to meself, ses Oi, 'Moike, it's a cooming onto him agin, and it's yer juty to git the craythur out o' yer house instantly!' "—Leslie's Weekly.

Texas Under Six Flags.

Scarcely another state in the union has as remarkable an interesting a history as Texas. In one respect at least it occupies a unique position in the history of American states. Since its discovery six different governments have at different times claimed its allegiance and as many different flags have waved over it, those of France, Spain, Mexico, Independent Texas, the United States and the Confederate States. The foundation of Texas statehood was not laid as a British colony, nor under the grant or control of the British crown, as were those of the original thirteen states. Its first settlement dates back more than two hundred years ago, and its first American colonists went there under terms and conditions imposed by a foreign state, to whose language, laws and institutions they were total strangers.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Wily Native.

"Nothing," says a man who spent many years in South Africa, "gives a native greater pleasure than to read the countenance of a white man when he knows the latter wants information. For a piece of tobacco he will trump up an exciting story, and for an extra quarter he will lay it on thickly. I have often seen them at this game, their eyes twinkling with delight while they have been imparting some confidential statement to myself and others; and it is quite clear that they are making wild statements as to these supposed battles and the terrible loss of life which has been inflicted upon the enemy."

She Can Boast.

Philadelphia can boast of the longest smoothly asphalted street in the world. Broad street has that distinction. It is the only street which is of even width for eleven miles, and this width is the gratest ever attained by any street for a course of eleven miles. It is also the straightest street, for from League Island to the county line it does not vary an inch, except where the great city building causes the building to turn around it. Seven miles of the street are asphalted, but the remainder is provided with a bed of fine macadam, which is about twenty miles further on.

Shoesoles Eight Feet Thick.

We wear away two inches of shoe leather in a year. A pair of shoes that would "last a lifetime" would, consequently, have to be provided with soles from 8 feet to 9 feet thick.

The Bee.

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A REPUBLICAN COMMISSIONER.

To The President:

THE BEE, Mr. McKinley, desires to suggest to you the uneasiness among the Republicans of this city. They are very much dissatisfied with Mr. Wight, the gentleman you appointed to represent the Republicans on the board of Commissioners.

THE BEE will only discuss the politics of Mr. Wight, Mr. President, as not being sound. It has been fully demonstrated that he is not a good Republican and for that reason it is urgently asked that he be removed and a simon pure and unadulterated Republican appointed is his place. It is believed, Mr. President, that you desire to satisfy your Republican admirers in the city, because they are united in their support of you for renomination and election. Mr. Wight is an affable gentleman, Mr. President, but not the kind of a man the Republicans want. In all the meetings that are to be held, Mr. President, the sentiment of the people will be expressed on this point. It is hoped therefore that you will consider the wishes of the people and act accordingly and in so doing you will satisfy many thousand Republicans and

Your admirer,

THE EDITOR.

NO NEED TO FEAR.

There seems to be some nervousness on the part of some people to the effect that the office of the colored superintendent in the colored schools will be abolished. For the benefit of those who are interested in the colored schools, THE BEE wishes to state that Commissioner Ross has no intention nor has he the desire to abolish the office of the colored superintendent. The trustees, however, are unanimously, with but one exception, in favor of a new colored superintendent. It is also understood that the report of the colored superintendent will show that he has been opposed by one of the supervising principals who will be recommended for dismissal. Had the colored superintendent been as vindicative as this individual has been obstreperous he would have been removed before now. The indication is that there will be a new superintendent of the colored schools. And it will not be the individual who is playing into the hands of the enemies of the superintendent.

If Mr. Cook has been and is a success, he should be retained. On the other hand, if he is a failure, then we should have a new superintendent.

OUR SCHOOLS.

There has been an erroneous report circulated among the people that it is the intention of the Commissioners, or the intention of Mr. Ross who has charge of our schools, to abolish the office of colored superintendent. For the benefit of those who are interested in the schools, THE BEE makes the statement that the report is false. So far as Mr. Ross is concerned there is no better friend on the board of Commissioners than Mr. Ross is to the colored schools. Again, Mr. Ross could not abolish the office of colored superintendent if he so desired, because that office was created by an act of Congress, hence it would require the same power to abolish the office. The mere fact of the assistant superintendent having charge of the supplies is no evidence that the Commissioners desire to abolish the office.

THE CLAYTON—BULWER TREATY.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was at one time a menace to tho commercial interest of this country. For some unaccountable reason the English people have relinquished all claim to our projected canal. In view of the much to be desired Anglo-American alliance and the fact that the Boers are now engrossing the attention of John Bull, the non-interference of the English may be readily accounted for. The Americans may have pluck, but for self-protecting diplomacy the beef-eaters cannot be eclipsed. This concession of the English is but a bait for non-interference in case the Boers make an appeal for interference on the part of the powers.

ALWAYS RIGHT.

"It is interesting to note how a fervid appeal to civilization may be produced from both sides of almost any controversy," says the Evening Star. "The war with Spain was waged upon the principle that 'all men were created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' The principle triumphed and Cuba will be free, while Porto Rico is even now tasting of the fruits of liberty and christian civilization. This is one side. The Jim Crow Car laws, enacted in the name of civilization is another expression of fervid appeal in the interest of race hatred and oppression is another

Recent developements in Kentucky have shown the wisdom of the national administration in requiring the combatants to settle their own disputes. Success of the Republicans in Kentucky is much to be desired; but not at the expense of revolution and defiance to the state and federal courts. The election of Taylor would not mean so much for sound republicanism. It was he who advocated the Jim Crow car in Kentucky and for that crime alone he can hardly expect the sympathy of any true hearted colored man. After all a so called Republican amounts to nothing unless he truly represents the principles of the party.

The enterprising and noble minded women of the country are about to make an onslaught upon Congress in the interest of woman's suffrage. They are united, persistent and determined. They represent the best mind and heart of the nation and are virtuously sincere. No doubt they will make a favorable impression upon the national legislature and derive new hope and inspiration as a result. The question, however, which comes near to us is, why do not these noble women first demand that the right to vote, which the Constitution guarantees to men, be acknowledged? Until this is done, how can they hope to secure the right to vote?

If the wishes of the patrons of our schools are consulted, the number of pupils in our Normal School should be increased rather than diminished.

Some of the most competent authorities in this city have been consulted and they are unanimous in the conclusion that with the present outlay of money for Normal school purposes and a suitable curtailment of unnecessary subjects, the present or even a greater number may be fully equipped to teach in this or any other city.

Those who are talking about the inability of the colored people to govern themselves may now cease for a while to contemplate the splendid capacity for self-government now being exhibited among white Southerners down in Kentucky.

There is no page in all the history of the government of the Southern states by colored people so dark and blood-stained as that which blurs and disgraces the page just completed by the superior whites of Kentucky. The bloody fiend of misrule has turned upon its conjurors.

The Editor of the New York Age seems to be surprised because The Bee published the interview of Prof. Booker T. Washington. Prof. Washington has taken the advice of The Bee and is expressing himself as a man and not as an apologist and trimmer. No matter how much The Bee may oppose a man, if he repents The Bee is liberal and kind enough to forgive him. The Editor of The Age has no doubt seen the error of his ways and he has also adopted the teachings of The Bee.

S. P.

If advices are correct, the British lion will have to put something more destructive in his roar than bombast. The Boers do not seem to scare in the least but continue twisting the lion's tail.

The two that called on Mr. John Joy Edson last week could not persuade him to accept that ancient office seeker as his running mate.

The Kentucky mob sets a fine example for self government.

Suppose that affair in Kentucky was participated in by Negroes, what would the world say?

The school board meeting that will be held next week will be a lively one.

A QUESTION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Hon. Geo. H. White Speaks.

Mr. WHITE. I rise to a question of personal liberty.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITE. I ask the Clerk to read the marked article which I send to the desk.

Mr. CUMMINGS. From what paper?

Mr. WHITE. From the News and Observer, published at Raleigh, N. C.

The clerk read as follows:

THE COLORED MEMBER.

It is bad enough that North Carolina should have the only nigger Congressman. It is sufficiently humiliating to the white people of the Second district; a sad enough commentary upon the political conditions that have obtained in this State. What shall be said when that nigger Congressman gives utterance to the following on the floor in the House?—

"I have investigated the lynchings in the South and find that less than 15 per cent of them are due to the crime of rape. And I desire to announce here that if it were not for the assaults of white men upon black women, there would be less of the other class."

Thus does the Manleyism of 1888 show its head in 1900. Manley slandered white women in a scurrilous negro newspaper having a local circulation; WHITE justifies assaults by negroes on white women by slandering white men in a speech in the Congress of the United States. We are told that "the public galleries contained many colored people who applauded this utterance vigorously."

So far as this particular negro is personally concerned, he may be dismissed as beneath contempt. There is a far graver side to the matter. This negro is guarded by his race as a leader; he both reflects the sentiment of his race, and his utterances react upon his followers with an effect that was made sufficiently plain by the "vigorous applause" with which his slander was greeted by the negroes in the gallery. As the blatant mouthing of a mere negro, WHITE'S utterances are not worth notice; as a fresh manifestation of negroism, of what the negro's attitude is toward the white man, now and always, its significance should not be allowed to escape us.

When a negro of some education and of more than ordinary intelligence among his race can so far forget himself as to use such language in a speech on the floor of Congress, what is to be expected of the more ignorant of his followers? If there were no other reason, this utterance of WHITE'S is sufficient to show the absolute necessity of permanent white rule in this State. It makes plain the fact that the negro has learned nothing from experience, and that he is utterly devoid of all sense of official responsibility and of public decency— nay, more, that the negro in office regards himself as the enemy of the white man and is anxious to have his race share in that sentiment. Therefore he becomes a menace to the peace of the Commonwealth and a danger to the safety of both races.

The "inoffensive negro official" is largely a myth. The negro may be inoffensive as a private citizen, but with his induction into office he becomes a new individual. WHITE is typical of his kind. Venomous, forward, slanderous of the whites, appealing to the worst passions of his own race, he emphasizes anew the need of making an end of him and his kind. That is what the white people of this State propose to do. They have had enough of Manleyism. They have had more than enough of Negro Congressman WHITE. He must be made an impossibility for the future, and will be. The people of this State will not tolerate that sort of thing. This has been made sufficiently plain already. And after next August it will be so plain that even WHITE, PRITCHARD, BUTLER, and all advocates of Manleyism will be able to understand it.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to give that vile, slanderous publication the widest possible circulation. I desire that it shall go out through the documents of this House that the world may see what the poor colored man in the Southland has to undergo from a certain class.

In making this statement it is proper, Mr. Speaker, that I should exonerate a very large percentage of the white people of North Carolina, my native State. No better people live anywhere on God's green earth than some of them. But, unfortunately, men of the type of him who wrote that article are now in the ascendency.

I desire to repudiate as slanderous and wholly untrue the utterances attributed to me. I did the other day, while my colleague [Mr. LINNEY] was speaking, interject a remark to the effect that from an investigation which I made last summer, as stated in a paper which I read before a local organization of this city, I had found that less than 15 per cent of the lynchings of this country were for assaults committed upon women, not in the South, but in the entire United States. I repeat that utterance. I did not justify the commission of assault by black men upon white women on the ground that white men do the ame in regard to black women.

I said that there were assaults occasionally committed upon women and that they were not all committed by black men upon white women, but were also committed by white men upon black woman, as evidenced by the great numbers of mullatoes in the South land. I said that then; I repeat it now; and if any man here or elsewhere desires to verify the truthfulness of that statement, he has but to make a visit through the South, where I live.

I repudiate as much as any man can anyone, whether he be a white brute or a black brute, who commits an assault upon any woman, whether a white woman or a black woman. I think such a man ought to be hung—hung by the neck until dead. But it ought to be done by the courts, not by an infuriated mob such as the writer of that article would incite.

Mr. Speaker, this article is but an evidence of what we have to contend with—an absolute pervesion and slanderous misrepresentation of the truth—preparing for the election to be held in August. And the world is notified that those whom the Constitution of these United States, by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, has enfranchised are to be reduced once more to the condition of goods and chattels if such men as the one who edits the News and Observer can have the condition of affairs in North Carolina.

As I said before, I want to give the fullest publication to the utterances of this vile sheet; and I want my colleagues in this House, both Democrats and Republicans, with Populists thrown in, to judge my character and my conduct for the past three years on this floor and say whether or not it has conformed to the description given by this fellow who edits the News and Observer and pollutes the country with such literature as has been read at the desk.

[Applause.]

JUST WHAT WE FAVOR.

From the Ascension Herald.

The Washington Bee is not in favor of a purely business campaign by the republican party next fall, and takes issue with those who favor the nomination of Mr. Bliss for second place on the ticket with Mr. McKinley, just because he has large business interests in the east and west. It favors a campaign for justice, freedom and political equality.

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

A NATIVE HAWAIIAN LEADER.—THE REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.—WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES.—A STRIKE FOR LIBERTY.

Born Februrary 15, 1855, at Honuaula, Maui, one of the Islands of the Hawaiian Groups. His father is Capt. William S. Wilcox, of Newport, Rhode Island. His mother was Kalula a descendant of Maui line of chiefs.

He was first educated in an American School on the Island of Maui, called the Haleakakala Boarding School.

In 1880 he was elected by the people of the Island of Mani as their representative in the Hawaiian Legislature at Honolulu, Oahu. In the latter part of the same year, he was chosen by King Kalakaua I, to be sent abroad to be educated as artillery officer with the object in view of the king that he shall organize an army in the near future for his kingdom.

In 1881, he was admitted to the Royal Military Academy, Turin, Italy to prepare himself in the material of studies and also the Italian language so as to enter in the regular courses of the Academy In 1882, he was admitted in the regular course of the Academy. In 1885 he was graduated and became a sub-lieutenant of Artillery. In the same year he entered in the Royal Application School for the Engineer and Artillery officers.

In 1887, a bloodless revolution took place at Honolulu, and the "missionary party" overpowered the king, took charge of the administration, so he, Mr. Wilcox, was recalled, and he went back to Honolulu.

In 1887, while he was in Italy he married an Italian lady of nobility, no less than a cousin of Prince Ferdinando Marco Antonio Giuliano Colonna di Stigliano of Naples, who is now the son-in-law of Mrs. J. W. Mackay of Nevada her name is Baronessa Gina Sobrero. They both went to Hawaii, and both suffered persecution from the "missionary party." So they both left Hawaii and resided at San Francisco, California. There his wife gave birth to a daughter, whom they named Victoria Colonna and they all lived there over a year. He was employed in the Spring Valley Water Work as a surveyor.

In 1889 he went back to Honolulu while his wife and child returned to Italy. On July, 30, 1889, he revolted the "Missionary Government" with a big following of natives whose sole object was to put King Kalakaua in position of King again from the humiliated position of puppet king who was helpless. He succeeded in the morning with a few armed men in taking possession of the palace and the Government Building at Honolulu. But King Kalakaua failed to carry out his part; in fact, he failed to have courage and he deserted Wilcox, and ordered his soldiers not to do anything in anyway to assist Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox's men had few arms and at 9 a. m. the "missionary Party" found out that the king had deserted Wilcox and he would not have the support of the king's Guard, so 500 riflemen of the "Missionary Party" turned out against the unarmed men of Wilcox, but took all day to capture him who resisted all day with five armed men in the wooden Bangolo of the king.

Mr. Wilcox was given a regular Jury trial but the jurors of his own countrymen dismissed him for the reason that the king was also a factor in that revolution.

In 1890, the Wilcox Party was elected every where in the Legislature. In that year the "Missionary Party" was driven out from the administration but the king failed again and appointed a weak Cabinet. Afterward, the king saw his blunder, he sailed on the U. S. Cruiser "Charleston" to San Francisco and died there from the effect of down heartedness.

In 1892, Wilcox went in the legislature and upset Cabinet after Cabinet. This session of the Legislature lasted till 1893. He was disgusted with politics, and he retired. The Queen Lilino Kalani in the same year was dethroned by the intrigues of Minister Stevens, Capt. Wiltse and the marines of the U. Cruiser "Boston." After this, he became staunch supporter of Queen LilinoKalani. In fact, in 1895, he joined a revolution with Americans and others to overthrow the Dole Regime.

This revolution was badly organized and badly managed, but he succeeded in keeping the Dole regime in terror for two weeks. He was condemned to death by the Dole Government and through the intervention of the U. S. Congress, the Dole Government commuted his sentence to 35 years imprisonment and $10000 fine and in 1096 he was pardoned.

In 1895, the Pope Leone XIII annulled his marriage with the Baronness on account of not being a Catholic. But it was a mistake because Mr. Wilcox is a strong supporter of the Catholic Religion everywhere, in fact, his children are Catholics.

In 1896, he married Princess Theressa Owana Kaoheielani, a descendent of the Great House of Keona the father of Kamehameha the Great. By the Italian Baroness, he had only a daughter who died in Italy. By the Hawaiian Princess he has two children living, one is Prince Roberto Keona and the other Princess Virginia Kaihikapumahana.

Now Mr. Wilcox is in this country as delegate of the native Hawaiians. He is now urging before Congress for the good of the Hawaiians a bill for the territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Wilcox and his associates have succeeded in having the House Committee on Hawaiian affairs to make the poll tax one dollar instead of five. In this connection THE BEE is glad to say that Hon. Celso Caesar Moreno, formerly the Hawaiian embassador to this country was a true and loyal defenderof the native Hawaiians against the oppression of the Missionaries. No man did more in defense of Mr. Wilcox than Mr. Moreno. His articles in THE BEE several years ago, upholding the queen and her government were strong. He was opposed to the annexation of Hawaii and the treacherous power of the Missionaries exercised on the island. Mr. Moreno inspired Mr. Wilcox to stand up for the right and defend his people. Mr. Moreno has great faith in the ability of Mr. Wilcox. He knows that he is a fearless defender of what is right. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Wilcox was sentenced to death he was not the man to take back one word he had uttered against the Dole government He is today the recognized leader of the native Hawaiians and will no doubt be the governor of Hawaii.

It was Ex-President Cleveland who assured Mr. Moreno at the time Mr. Wilcox was sentenced to death that not a hair in his head should be touched.

FINIS OF THE HAWAIIAN TERRITORY, BILL DISCUSSION. VICTORY FOR THE HAWAIIANS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

MISSIONARIES, CALUMNIES AND MONEY DEFEATED BY TRUTH AND BRAINS.

I never had any sympathy for the Missionary fathers and sons in Hawaii because in silence I have attentively on the spot observed them in their nefarious work of plundering, oppressing and demoralizing the God-like native Hawaiians, but always thought that they had some men of brains among them today like Saint Thomas, that I have heard and touched and seen the emissaries of the missionary ring sent to Washington to defend their now lost cause: I think that the missionary power in Hawaii derived its force and durations solely from the countless blunders and blind credulity of the ultra timid Hawaiian kings and queens, especially Lilioukalani, who blundered more than all her predecessors. Thus she has ruined Hawaii, the Hawaiians, her brother Kalakaua, and finally herself, and forever with the burlesque assistance of her well paid laquais, little Palmer.

The missionaries in Hawaii have been, and are at present, at the bottom of all troubles but will cease to be so in the future, for the provisions of the now amended Hawaiian Bill in the House of Representatives, have broken the back-bone of the missionary ring and will protect the harmless Hawaiian lamb from the rapacity of the missionary wolf.

The committe on territories of the House of Representatives is composed of able and humane men and they quickly saw that in this Hawaiian Territory Bill, they had a noble work to accomplish, viz: the deliverance of the defenceless native Hawaiians from the cold, cruel and venal tyranny of the intensely greedy missionary ring composed of low men from all lands who preach and prey on Sunday, do all kinds of tricks and traffics through the week and meddle in politics all the year round. The ever lamented King Kalakaua often told me these last words. My answer to the King was invariably the same on all occasions. "Or you get rid of the missionaries, or the missionaries will get rid of you."

Collectively and individually I have explained to the members of the territories committee of the House of Representatives the true situation of men and affairs in Hawaii and their actions prove that they have understood me as they have understood R. W. Wilcox and Lawyer Caypless.

The Hawaiians, I hope, will be happy and protected under the provisions of the present, as amended Hawaiian Territory Bill.

The missionaries, calumnies and money have been defeated by truth and brains and the long tormented native Hawaiians will reap the benefit of the victory.

Hawaii for the Hawaiians, et delenda missionaries.

CELSO CÆSAR MORENO.

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD.

There are all kinds of rumors in the air. The latest report is that Mr. Geo. F. T. Cook is to be removed. Another report is that the office of the colored superintendent is to be abolished. THE BEE desires to say to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that the colored tax payers and all other colored citizens will not allow the office of the colored superintendent to be abolished. If there is any objection to Mr. Cook, the superintendent, let the Commissioners get another one. The report that Mr. Cook will make to the board of school trustees will be that only one supervising principal has disobeyed the rules of the Superintendent, relative to grade meetings, and I understand he will be recommended for dismissal.

Ex-Governor Pinchback's speech on last Sunday afternoon at the Second Baptist Church was a gem. He knows how to talk and what to say.

The Afro-American Council met on last Monday night for the purpose of suggesting plans for the betterment of the Council.

I heard the other day that Editor Fortune is quite sick. He will be in town shortly, I understand.

Prof. Booker T. Washington is to have a Negro conference at Tuskegee.

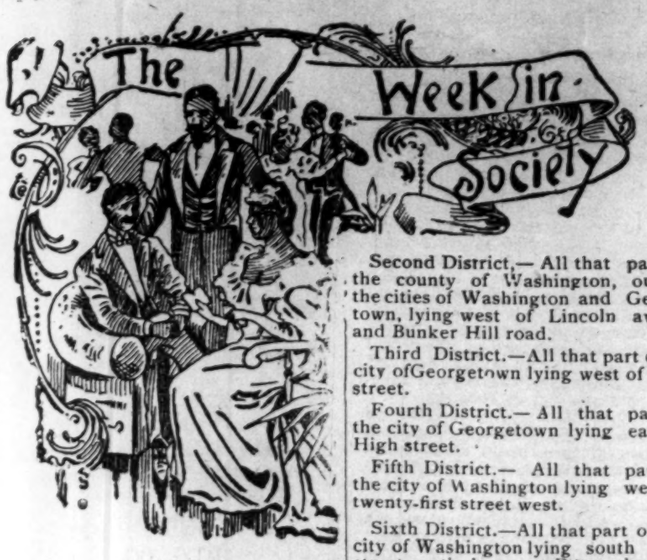
My genial friend, Dr. Geo. H. Richardson was surprised on last Monday night by his wife. Monday was the doctor's birthday. I don't know how old he is. However he was old enough to have all his wisdom teeth, with room to spare in his mouth. I could not get there, but I heard that the affair was gotten up in style. There were several distinguished visitors present who enjoyed themselves. I hope, however, that he told his age on Monday night because I can never find out how old he is by him telling it.

Yes, the white people have had an eye on the colored schools for a long time.

They have gotten everything from the colored folks now and I think it is about time for them to allow the poor Negro to get a hold. You can just bet that these white folks will not get our money and offices without a struggle.

There are several men in the field for alternates for the next National Republican Convention. Some people have an idea that it doesn't cost money to be an alternate.

—ROUNDER.



Mr. G. W. Curtis, of Richmond, Va. is in the city.

There are to be several April and May brides in the public schools.

The Amphions did well at their reception and concert at Grand Army Hall.

Mrs. Martha Green, of 17th street, n.w., is somewhat indisposed this week.

Miss Lizzie Brown, of 118 D street, s.w., who has been sick for sometime, is convalescent.

Miss Maria Wade left the city last week for Philadelphia, Penn., where she has gone on a visit.

Mr. Roscoe C. Lucas, of 1817 L st. n. w., who has been quite ill for the past two months is convalescing.

Attorney Perrie W. Frisby of the District bar has returned to the city from Ohio where he went to bury his sister.

The model lesson given by Miss Eva B. Grimshaw, at the Randall school last week, was very instructive and showed great ability on Miss Grimshaw's part as a real educator A large number of teachers and officials were present.

Miss Narcissa E. C. F. Beale left this city on Tuesday by the way of the Baltimore and Potomac Rail Road for Philadelphia, where she will be the special guest of Mrs. Bertha Brooks formerly of this city, but now domiciled in Philadelphia in one of the handsomest homes in the state of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Brooks, upon the opening of her handsome home, gave a grand reception to her friends of Philadelphia and Washington city.

Miss Beale will visit the charming society ladies of the city of New York before her return to Washington.

WHAT THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

What Col. Saunders thought of the proposition that the ancient office seeker suggested to Mr. Edson.

If the colored physician, who has been withdrawn from the political contest will ever learn any sense.

Does he know what he is talking about one half of the time.

Why a few republicans are not appointed under the District Government.

WHAT THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

More back bone among colored republicans.

Good men show themselves.

Ancient office-seekers retire.

McKinley re-elected.

Cornelius Bliss defeated for the vice presidency.

Mrs. Brown restored to her place in Freedmen's Hospital.

COLORED ARTIST WINS A PRIZE.

AWARDS IN PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY EXHIBITION—BISHOP TANNER'S SON A MEDALIST.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—Three awards of honor in the sixty-ninth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, in this city, have been announced. The Walter Lippincott prize of $300 for the best figure painting the exhibition by an American artist was awarded to Henry O. Tanner, son of Bishop Tanner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, for his picture entitled "Nicodemus." The painting represents Christ and Nicodemus on the house tops.

The Mary Smith prize of $100 for the best painting by a resident woman artist was given to Mary E. R. Clay for her portrait entitled "Irene K." Honorable mention was given to Janet Wheeler for her "Portrait."

The Temple gold medal for the best painting in oil by an American artist was awarded to Miss Cecilia Beaux for her picture entitled "Mother and Daughter," which shows Mrs. Clement A. Griscom and Miss Frances Griscom, of Philadelphia, standing in their evening wraps.

THE COMING ELECTION.

HOW THE DISTRICT WILL BE DIVIDED

The District of Columbia will be divided into 22 districts as follows:

First District.— All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District,— All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District.—All that part of the city ofGeorgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District.— All that part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District.— All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol street and Eighth street west.

Eighteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street south, between South Capitol street and Eighth street west.

Ninteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty second District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

BIG REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

On last Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall, Georgetown, the republicans representing the 3rd and 4th districts held a large and enthusiastic meeting.

The club has been organized for over four years under the leadership of Mr. S. C. Burnett as president and Alonzo Chase as secretary. President Burnett called the meeting to order and stated among other things that the republicans of the 3rd and 4th districts had assembled for the purpose of indorsing Mr W. Calvin Chase, as a delegate to the next National Republican Convention. Mr. Chase, who had been invited to be present was called upon to make a speech. In responding he said that it was very gratifying to him to see so many republicans present and that he considered it a compliment to the favorable sentiment expressed in his favor by such representative men. He assured them that it was the intention of the Committee that had been appointed by the National Committee to see that the republican vote was counted at the coming election. That it would be the fairest election that was ever held in this city by republicans.

Dr. C. C. Stewart was introduced and spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr Chase. His speech was full of eloquence.

Another republican meeting was held by another republican Club under the presidency of Mr. James L. Turner of the 4th district on High street.

There were representatives present from the 5th and 6th districts, who made speeches declaring Mr. Chase as their choice as delegate to the next National Republican Convention.

Mr. Turner said that he had always been a Chase man and he was one today. Addresses were made by Mr. W. H. Brown from the 5th district and Mr. Nerverson from the 6th district.

The funeral of Mrs. Lavina Cole, who died suddenly Jan. 31, took place from the 19th Street Baptist Church last Sunday at 2 p.m. The deceased was 41 years of age and left three children to mourn their loss. The funeral services were very impressive and the church was crowded with sympathizing friends.

COL. M. M. HOLLAND.

HONORABLE HENRY A. CASTLE

LECTURES BEFORE THE TEACHERS AND PUPILS OF OUR HIGH SCHOOL.

Brilliant Address Enthusiastically Received.—Col. Holland Introduces The Captain in a Neat and Ringing Speech.

Remarks of M. M. Holland, introducing Captain Henry A. Castle of Minnesota, to the High School of the 9th, 10th and 11th Divisions Washington, D. C., February 8, 1900. He said,

Mr. Principal, Teachers and Pupils of the High School of the 9th, 10th and 11th Divisions.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is said that "An open confession is good for the soul."

While I have accepted the invitation of your excellent principal, to appear here to-day, and to fill this post of honor, I confess that I am one of the most unfit persons for the occasion. A man who has reached my age in life, who has lived through the last half of the century just closed, has too little sunshine for such a gathering as this. His tendency is to retrospection.

This is not the time, the place nor the occasion for reflections upon the evils past nor the dangers to come. In such a presence, pessimism should give way to optimism.

In such an assembly, amid such a scene, before bright, intelligent, youthful, happy smiling faces, full of confidence and hope in a future bearing on its bosom rapid and wonderful changes for weal of woe, such reflections have no place. Especially is this true, when it is remembered what wonders are being wrought in the world of letters, preparing men and women to meet the great questions that are to come to us.

In such a presence when it is remembered that all over this broad land of ours, silent and potent forces are to work, under God, for the better ment of the condition of the races of men, the dark clouds that lower about us and threaten us with almost instant destruction, should succumb to those with a silver lining.

The pleasant duty and the exercises before us should also make us happy.

The one who sits at my right, and who will address you, is a scholar, an editor, an author, a lawyer and a ripe thinker.

He is a soldier of the great war of the Rebellion which eventuated so well for our country and in wiping out forever, I trust the blighting curse "the property of man."

He is the Auditor for the Post Office Department. He is not tainted by the atmosphere in which slavery flourished.

He knows no man by the color of his skin. He is just to all alike. Every person under him has an equal chance. He has done more to advance and sustain colored men in his office than any of his predecessors. He has the destinction of having in his office, the only colored man under the Government holding an $1800 clerkship, He also has the destinction of having under him the first and only colored man in any part of the Executive Departments of the Government as an Assistant Distributing Clerk, and he alone has the only colored Chief of Division under the Government at this time.

He is as fair minded and broad as the boundless west from which he comes. He is a native of the State from whence came the Great Emancipator, Lincoln, of the greatest Captain General of this or any other age, Grant, and of that old champion of human liberty, Owen Lovejoy.

His course as I know it, entitles his name to be associated with those other lovers of man, the great Sumner, the princely Conklin, the masterful Wade, the matchless orator Phillips, the courageous Garrison, who said "I will be heard" and the immortal who gave his life that all men created in the image of their maker should have an equal chance in the race of life, Old John Brown, whose body lies mouldering in the tomb while his spirit free, goes marching on and on.

I have the honor, ladies and gentlemen, to introduce to you a man, Captain Henry A. Castle, of Minnesota, who will now address you.

Capt. Henry A. Castle, the Auditor for the P. O. D., delivered a lecture at the High School on last Thursday afternoon on "The Cause, Incidents, and Results of the Civil War." There were fully seven hundred pupils present and a number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen who had come to hear the polished scholar and publicist. Captain Castle, by the felicity of his opening remarks, captured the audience and held them spell-bound during the whole of his lecture.

The address was replete with historical data bearing upon the political forces which led up to the war and sparkled with numerous thrilling incidents and witticisms.

In dealing with the Constitution in its relation to the subject of slavery, Capt. Castle said, "By an unwritten compromise the organic law was purposely left obscure at some points that the interests of one section may be protected while the conscience of the other is quieted—a truce like that between fire and powder while the fuse is burning," and with masterful diction and burning truth that, "Slavery was abolished because its doom had been sounded on the celestial chimes; because the nineteenth century had come; because the free school and free press and open Bible had come; because the flying engine and the speaking wire had come; because Wilberforce and Garrison and Harriet Stowe had come; because Lincoln and Seward and Stanton had come; because Grant and Sherman and Sheridan had come; because two million boys in blue had come; because the terrible day of the Lord had come, and no power could longer buttress or bulwark the crowning injustice of our civilization."

In discussing the results of the war, Captain Castle showed a thorough knowledge of the legislation through which the colored people were raised from the condition of chattels to the dignity of American citizens, and defended the question of human rights with singular forcibleness. All that he said had the ring of an honest, able and consciencious Republican and unprejudiced student of history and events.

The principles for which he fought were not to be compromised by a partial acknowledgement of the propriety or wisdom of denying to any citizen the rights to which, under the law of God and man he is justly entitled.

The vista which he pictured for the young striving colored pupils was beautiful and inspiring and expressed in no stinted measure the friendship which he felt for the race and the hopeful view he entertained of the early and satisfactory solution of all of the problems which confront the American people. Referring to the recent war with Spain, Capt. Castle made the following remarks: "Now comes another war! Different in its inception and its incidents from all the rest, grander in its unselfishness, broader in its vistas of coming hope and duty, richer in its promised fruition to the suffering and sorrowful of all lands, more glorious in its early revelation of the world-wide American propaganda of freedom, which shall conquer permanent peace by an exhibit of overwhelming resources for war and established universal liberty by the shining example of the allied sympathies of a whole self-governing race, everywhere happy, prosperous intelligent and free."

The closing words of the Auditor were brave, beautiful and inspiring and all present were sorry when he took his seat. Excellent music was discoursed by the High School Mandolin Club and after a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker the audience sang "My country, 'tis of thee" and retired, much pleased. Capt. Castle was given quite a reception and seemed highly delighted with the attention and courtesies shown him.

The song, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave" was sang at the end of Col. Holland's introductory speech and had an electrifying effect upon all present. Among those present were Chiefs of Division, B. A. Allen, R. M. Johnson, J. M. Sleman, and Mr. Fenton all of whom were delighted with the exercises and the progress shown by our High School pupils. Dr. Richardson one of the trustees was also present.

Prof. Terrell deserves great credit for the programme so appropriately arranged and admirably executed. Prof. Layton directed the music.

HORN THE TAILOR.

If you want a first class suit of clothes made from imported goods, don't fail to call and see the best tailor in town, Mr. Horn.

An unusual revival service is now in operation at Park Temple. Several conversions are reported during the week.

STORED EGGS.

Result of an Attempt by Packers to Corner the Market.

One of the most peculiar situations in regard to the egg supply ever known exists in the United States today. The situation is the result of storing eggs in an attempt to control the market. There are liable to be two results. One is that the people of the country will have cold storage eggs foistered upon them as the newly laid product. The other is that the people who attempted to corner the market will suffer heavy losses.

The beginning of the "cornering" effect dates back to last summer. At that time, it is said, the Chicago packers evolved the scheme of buying up all the eggs that could possibly be gathered together and storing them until the supply became scarce. As is usual in schemes, it was anticipated that the scarcity would send the price sky high. Then the stored eggs were to be unloaded on the market and a fortune was to be made for the packers. It is figured that 7,000,000 cases, each case containing thirty dozen eggs, were stored away. To the industrious hen, whose capacity is one egg a day, this is an exceedingly large amount.

The scheme to control the market fell through. There was no call for the stored eggs, and the packers began to lie awake o' nights thinking. At present the hens are beginning to lay fresh eggs. These are coming into the market and no one wants the stored eggs.

A little figuring will show how enormous the loss will be. There are 7,000,000 cases of eggs, or 210,000,000 dozen, stored throughout the country. these were bought up at 15 cents a dozen. The present price of eggs a dozen outside of Cleveland is on an average four cents a dozen more than the price at which the stored eggs were bought. This will be a loss of about $8,400,000 to the packers. It is conjectured that there are 6,000 cases of stored eggs in Cleveland. The loss there will also be very large. It is reported that the packers in that vicinity have a way out of the dilemma. It is said that next summer, when the eggs are shipped here from outlying towns, the stored eggs will be mixed with fresh ones and that in that way the old product will be sold to the unsuspecting public.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THREE ECLIPSES.

Two of the Sun and One of the Moon Visible This Year.

In this, the last year of the nineteenth century, which, by the way, is not a leap year, though it is divisible by four, there will be three eclipses, two of the sun and one of the moon.

The solar eclipse, taking place on the 28th of May, will be visible throughout the United States, and be total from the southern part of Virginia down through Mexico, while north of Norfolk, Va., it will be partial. In the city of Baltimore it will begin at 7:45 a. m. Of all phenomena of nature there is none so profoundly impressive and awe-inspiring as a total eclipse of the sun, and a trip to those regions of the country through which a shadow of the moon will pass on the 28 the of May is well worth undertaking. It scarcely admits of any doubt that many thousand people of of the northern and middle states of the Union will go to see a phenomenon which comparatively few people have ever had the privilege of beholding. The average breadth of the eclipse track will be nearly sixty miles. A second eclipse of the sun will occur on the 21st of November. It will be annular, but not visible in this country. A partial eclipse of the moon will take place on the 12th of June, though it will not be visible in this country.

New Ostrich Farm.

In Jacksonville, Fla., has just been established an ostrich farm, which is the wonder of all the country about.

The ancestors of these ostriches were brought in a sailing ship from South Africa—their home—to California. Of the fifty-two emigrants two died on the way. The others suffered a rapid decline in the California climate. The few who lived were taken to Florida, where a process of rapid breeding was carried on, and the present flourishing colony is the result.

The average bird weighs 300 pounds and is eight feet high. Their hunger is insatiable, and in the matter of food they have no preferences. They take great delight in a meal of ashes and kindling wood. One of them ate a gimlet the other day, and Napoleon, the largest ostrich in the family, once swallowed a lighted pipe with no apparent inconvenience.

Made Him Groan.

"Why doesn't Adelaide bring in the turkey?" demanded the professor, who sat waiting, carving knife in hand.

No response. A premonition of impending trouble hung over the company.

"Why has Adelaide delayed?" he asked. "Is there no one to aid Adelaide? No? Ah de lady comes with a delayed turkey, and the table looks a deal laden."

"I wonder," mused one of the younger members of the group, "if the egg from which this turkey was hatched was A. D. laid."

The professor groaned; the probable effect of his example on the growing generation had never occcurred to him.—Chicago Tribune.

A Boer City.

Mafeking is said to be an absolute rabbit warren of underground dwellings, and no doubt Ladysmith is so as well. The usual method of making a boom-proof shelter is to dig at a slant into the ground, and then to roof over the excavation with logs and planks, thus making a wedge-shaped dwelling, and on these to heap the earth that has been excavated. Provided there be a depth of from four to six feet of earth over the timbers this roof is absolutely safe from shrapnel shell. Double this thickness and it is safe from any but lyddite or melinite shells.

Of His Wife.

"That, sir," said the photographer, "is what I call a speaking likeness."

"Nothing of the sort, sir; not at all. Why, the mouth is shut."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Horn...

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The Greatest and Most Fashionable in the country ---

MEN WHO HAVE TRAVELLED the world over acknowledge that in correct styles, excellent finish, new colorings in fabrics and exquisite fit our perfect workmanship and taste leads the world for perfection in the art of tailoring. We don't only give you an elegant suit of clothing or overcoat, but we give you a gem of art in tailoring, and "a style" that cannot be found in anyother city.

BLACK and BLUE CHEVIOTS and ENGLISH TRIMMED SUITS,

$9.00

637 F Street, Northwest

Barnard's Complexion Cream.

Satisfaction guaranteed or Money Refunded. : : : : :

Makes the skin white and fair.

Removes Black heads, Freckles, Moth patches, and Pimples. : : : : : : : :

Send stamp for free sample—by mail.—Price, 25c.

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"NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,

ORANGE, MASS.

28 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Dallas, Texas. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

The boys are pushing Turner in the west.

You should not misjudge your friends.

When you know you are right go ahead.

Don't be the man to disappoint.

Never make a promise if you think you cannot keep it.

UNDERTAKER

J. H Dabney,
Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Stables, carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc.

Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfation guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified, that I have moved from my old place of business 441 I. street, n. w, to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. n. w., where we are prepared to give better satisfaction.

Our Stables, In Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing rst-class work.

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J. H. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

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Domestic Wines, Liquors,
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PAINLESS EXTRACTION. OLD AND NEW STYLE PROCESS USED ONLY BY THIS FIRM.

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PINCH TENSION,
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AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER,
the most complete and useful devices ever added to any sewing machine.

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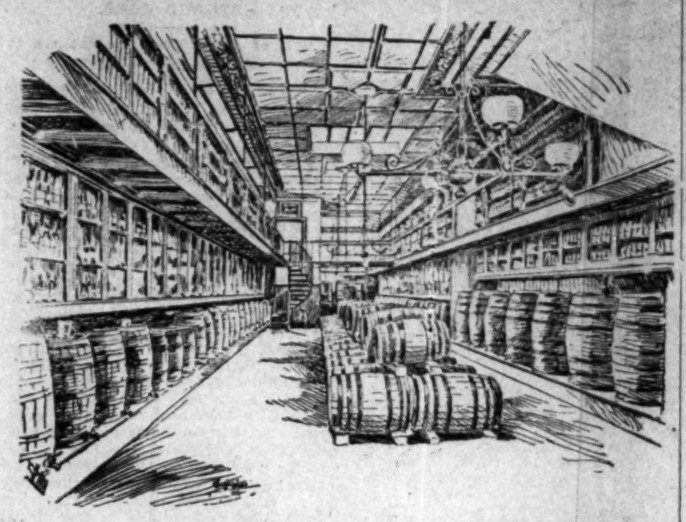

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Dealer in WINES & LIQUORS,
735 seventh street northwest

R-I-P-A-N-S

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES (in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created

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Pure Wines and Liquors.
PORTER AND ALE ON DRAT
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WAYS OF CARRYING MONEY.

Of All These the Average Woman's Is Set Forth as the Worst.

A great many men have cranky ideas about preparing their bills for ready handling. One plan is to fold each bill separately, keeping the denominations apart in the various divisions of their pocketbooks. This method facilitates the search for the desired sum when making a purchase. This is almost a sure guard against passing out a bill of the wrong denomination.

Then there are men who make a neat roll of all their bills. The first is rolled by itself to about the size of a lead pencil, the next is lapped about it and so on to the end. Then a rubber band is placed about the entire lot. When it is desired to use one of the bills the rubber is removed and the end of the first bill caught between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while the roll is held between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Then the bill is quickly unwound, none of the others being disturbed.

A great many men never carry a pocketbook. One reason for this is that a well-worn purse more easily slips from the pocket than a roll of bills. Then, again, the bulk of a pocketbook is annoying; it takes up too much room, especially where the pantaloons are made snug. When pocketbooks are not carried a favorite receptacle is the watch pocket. When this is used the bills are made up into a little hard bunch. Their presence is always felt against the body. In a crowd there is no danger of losing them, and when traveling with any considerable sum this is a safe depository.

Some men have a fad of carrying a lot of new bills in an envelope, which is kept in an inside pocket. Now and then a man is found who keeps a few bills in every pocket. He goes on the theory that if he is robbed of one lot, a sufficient amount remains to last him until he reaches home. He starts out feeling that he is going to be robbed, and makes provisions to meet any possible emergency. He usually makes three folds of his bills and tucks them away in the corners of his pockets with extreme care. He does not feel surprised if he finds, upon making an inventory after he reaches home, that a part of his funds has disappeared, as he expected to be robbed.

Any number of men are bound to keep only a little working capital in their trouser's pockets, the bulk of their fund being concealed in broad, flat wallets in the inside pocket of their waistcoats. These bills are always of large denominations and folded once. When a man brings forth his reserved funds it will be found that all the bills have a smooth, bright appearance. They have been with him so long that they are as flat as a sheet from a letter press.

Very few men in this country carry coins in purses. In England purses are common. The material is generally pigskin, but undressed kid is also used extensively. The former have two compartments, one for small gold coins and the other for silver. It is sometimes amusing to watch a man with a little undressed kid bag pay his fare on the street cars, especially if he is wearing thick, dogskin gloves. Only conductors with great patience can watch the proceeding with complacency. A woman can pick out five pennies beneath a roll of bills in considerably less time than it takes the man with the kid purse to bring forth a nickel. One reason that the kid purse is not popular is because it feels like the half of a small dumb-bell in the pocket when fairly well filled. In London it is the proper thing to carry a pigskin, owing to the large circulation of sovereigns. It is essential to keep the gold and silver separate in order to avoid mistakes.—Boston Herald.

Theory of Hunger.

We all know when we are hungry, but we do not know why we are hungry? The unscientific person will reply that we are hungry because we need food, and this is certainly true. Professor Appenheimer, of Heidelberg, agrees with this, but he agrees that there is much more to be said on the subject.

According to the professor, the sensation of hunger is felt by the human being whenever the food supply that nourishes the stomach is deficient in quality. On the other hand, the longing for food disappears whenever the stomach is filled, for at that time, through the process of digestion, the necessary supply of blood is furnished for the nourishment of the stomach. This rule does not hold good in the case of many invalids, as, for example, those suffering from chlorosis, since various tests show that they do not feel hunger even when there is no food in their stomachs.

The reason for this, says the professor, is because there is, as a rule, too much blood in the vessels that serve for purposes of nutrition. Whenever the stomach is more or less out of order in consequence of a deficient blood supply, a certain stimulus acts on the nerves, which are thus excited until they cause the well-known sensation known as hunger.

A Farewell Sermon.

A clergyman in the west country had two curates, one a comparatively old man, the other very young.

With the former he had not been able to work agreeably, and on being invited to another living he accepted it, and took he young curate with him.

Naturally there was a farewell sermon, and we can imagine the feelings of the curate who was to be left behind when he heard the text given out, "Abide ye here with the ass, and and the lad will go yonder and worship."—Denver Post.

Centenary of Electricity.

"Electricity as we know it" is just 100 years old. In 1799 the Italian scientist Volto gave definite form to the method of producing the current, and it is from his name that we have the name "voltmeter" to describe the instrument which measures the force of the current, and "volt" as the unit of that measurement.

A Pertinent Query.

Browne—Come around to my house to-night and we'll have a quiet little game.

Towne—When did your wife leave?—New York World.

ONE GAVE RELIEF.

The Journey of a Cough Drop Across the Hall to a Woman.

The clever Russian violinist who who charmed all his hearers at the Peabody recital, on Friday, was not to blame for the incident. Although his name begins with something that sounds like a sneeze and ends in a "koff," yet the outbreak cannot be traced to that source. It was simply the result of the cold weather, and, probably, a draught. When the cough started the lady who found herself the victim of it was as mortified as could be. She knew that it was disturbing the audience and feared that it might give pain to the performer. She would have given worlds to have it stop, but the cough went on with all the regularity of a piece of clockwork.

But there was a Good Samaritan in the audience, and this Good Samaritan happened to have a box of cough drops in her pocket. She had been to a concert before, and knew what a good, strong, healthy cough can do to a sonata in C minor. Her fellow woman with the irritated tonsils sat far from her, almost at the other end of the large room—but that made no difference. She must have a cough drop, and must have it right away. The noise must be stopped. She could not get up and carry the drop to the cougher. That would make the disturbance worse than it was. There was but one way to do it. The cough drop must be passed down the line. So she wrapped it up in a piece of paper, asked her neighbor to pass it on, and thus started it on its mission of peace. There was a smile, there was even a number of perceptible titters as it made its way slowly from lady to another. Some of them insisted on unwrapping the little bundle and making a special study of the drop, and more than one came near laughing in meeting when they found what burden they were bearing. But, in spite of all obstacles, the cough drop reached its goal and at once did its work.

A more grateful woman than the one to whom it was sent did not sit in the hall, and no one enjoyed the recital more than the Good Samaritan.—Baltimore American.

ALL FOR TWO CENTS.

A Letter Delivered Seven Thousand Miles Away in Forty Days.

It may not be out of place to give an illustration of the vast distances a letter may travel on the strength of a two-cent postage stamp. Suppose one of the girl readers of the Companion in Key West, Fla., has a brother in the Klondike region, who has risked all to dig fortunes from mother earth, and writes to tell him the news from home. She drops the letter in the post-office at Key West, and it starts on its long journey. It does not, of necessity, travel in a straight line, but must follow the twistings and turnings of the railroads, which have complete charge of it until the northwest corner of the State of Washington is reached. When it arrives at Seattle it has passed through fourteen states, and yet, so far as time is concerned, but one-fourth of its journey has been accomplished.

It now takes a sea voyage from Seattle to Juneau, Alaska, and from the latter place is carried, as I have already described, to Circle City. It may be taken from there by friendly hands farther into the Klondike country, and finally delivered into the hands of the anxious brother, who has been eagerly awaiting the arrival of the next party from the nearest town in which a postoffice is conducted, in the hope that some one would bring him a letter. The letter has now traveled in the neighborhood of 7,000 miles—by railroad, steamboat, stage, horseback and, perhaps, dog sled—and has been on the road for nearly forty days without a moment's rest.

No profit, in money, accrues to the government for delivering that letter; indeed, each letter sent into the Klondike costs the government for transportation many times the amount of postage charged.—Youth's Companion.

While Sleeping.

It is not while we work and worry over the affairs of life that we grow old. It is while we sleep, according to Flynn, the celebrated English physiologist.

Mr. Flynn leads us to this conclusion through his advocacy of the midnight dinner plan.

"No midday luncheon for brain workers," said Mr. Flynn. It impairs the mental powers and interrupts the train of thought."

Then Mr. Flynn proceeds to advocate a before-going-to-bed meal. "It is necessary to repair the waste that goes on at night," he said. "The waste of a long night of fast is beyond calculation. The stomach should be well filled with nourishing food to counteract the loss. This is especially true of aenemic persons."

Mr Flynn points out the fact that most persons look pale and fagged as they get up in the morning. "I have heard dozen of friends say that they look five years older on rising than retiring, and it is true. If you would not grow old while you sleep be sure that you are well nourished before retiring. The body ages faster from hunger than time."

Calendar Curiosity.

January and October of the same year always begins with the same day. So do April and July, also September and December, February, March and November also begin with the same day. New Year's day and St. Sylvester's day also fall on the same day, except, of course, in leap year. Each day in the week has served as a day of rest somewhere; Sunday among Christians, Monday with the Greeks, Tuesday with the Persians, Wednesday with the Assyrians, Thursday with the Egyptians, Friday with the Turks and Saturday with the Jews.

Known by His Wife.

Many of the papers thought it sufficient to say when Captain Gordon Chesney Wilson was shot by the Boers the other day that "Lady Wilson's husband" had been wounded. What encouragement is there for a man in his fix to go on trying to be a hero?—Chicago Times-Herald.

"It's always damp places that mushrooms grow, isn't it papa?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Is that the reason they look like umbrellas, papa?"

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I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clemens

Ella:—It is the amiable girl who wins praises. So conduct yourself as to demand respect.

E. H. There is no doubt that you possess the necessary qualifications. It is not well to tell all you know.

Miss M. T. You may be successful in shamming, but you will find out that it will betray you in the end. Don't be a pretender.

Rachel;—You want to know why young men are so slow in marrying. It is the fault of the girls. Let the girls change their attitude and you will see more marriages.

Respect;—If you respect yourself you will not permit a young man to use tobacco in any form in your company.

O. P. I would advise you to be more circumspect and then you will not be misjudged. Don't take flattery for a compliment. Girls are very weak in this particular.

R. I. A becomingly dressed young lady will attract. I am of the opinion that you should study the art of dressing.

Miss F. M. You should not say unkind words about people you don't like. It is better if you remain silent.

D. M. It is not good taste to depend on your associates to pay your way. You should have remained at home. A young lady who depends on the male escort of a female associate is an anxious personage. You should have remained at home.

New Faces;—Don't be influenced by new faces. Some times a person is misled. A good and true friend is worth fifty pretended friends. New faces are deceptive Sooner or later you are compelled to return to those whose friendship you have had no cause to doubt. You should be honest and truthful in all things. New faces are pleasant things to admire some times, but not to the extent of having them to which to impart your confidence. Take my advice and beware of new faces, because they will make you do things that are embarassing.

Business:—There should be more business, young girls, among you The time will soon come when it will be necessary to have an idea of business. You should study the art of business Should you enter a public office always remember one thing, never permit yourself to carry on flirtation. No lady is respected who permits it. There are few business girls among us.

Miss H. E. I believe that you would make a first-class journalist. You have the ability and the ambition. There are but few female journalists among the girls of color. There is nothing more fascinating. I would advise you to study the art.

Matrimony;—Some of you are anxious to get married. I don't advise any girl to marry for the sake of saying she is married. My advice to any girl is, don't marry unless you intend to better your condition. You can't stand what your fore-parents stood. There are today many girls who had the red blossoms in their cheeks, who are now feeling the pangs of remorse. Study well this question before you come to a conclusion.

Elsie;—Be careful of you associates. You can command respect when you conduct yourself in a becoming manner. Be all that you seem to be. Be what God made you a pure woman. My advice to you is resent all insults. You are the one to judge right from wrong.

So live that you will not be misjudged. If you follow these precepts you will not make any mistakes.

L. G. The person who wants his way about every thing and is never willing to give away to another is not only selfish, but makes himself abominiable.

Amie:—Your Christian spirit is very much admired, but you must remember the fact that you cannot rule a school by prayers.

Ira;—'Tis nice to be a society girl, but very foolish to attempt to keep up with it if your salary cannot afford it.

Bessie;—Now that overskirts are in vogue, you can take two of your old dresses, make them in one and have a fashionable costume. Short figures do not look well in such costumes.

Williena;—Don't blame others for doing what you cannot get a chance to do.

A person who continues to grin when there is nothing to amuse him, is either a fool or a knave.

N. B. Don't become conceited and think that you are the "only person" simply because some one pays you a compliment.

Sadie;—You should remember the fact that you had to arrange your toilet to catch your husband and you do the same to keep him. Men dislike sloven, careless women.

Clara:—Never think more of a man than he thinks of you and if such is the case, don't let him know it.

NEW DISCOVERY.

It Annihilates Distance in Wireless Telegraphy.

Bold researches by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden and his assistant, Prof. Kintner, in the electrical laboratory of the Western University of Pennsylvania, have resulted in the production of a receiver for wireless telegraphy that is 2,000 times more sensitive than the first made and several hundred times more sensitive than the so-called Marconi "coherers." The stupendous importance of this discovery lies in the fact that it demonstrates that messages can be sent the 90 miles' distance the Italian has covered in his English Squadron experiments, plus the number of times the Fessenden receiver is more sensitive than the "coherer," or in effect, around the world.

"Although we have improved the receiver so that it is 2,000 times as sensitive as the original one, we realize that we have not begun to see the limit. No further changes will be made along this line for the present, as we now work with a spark so small as to be a lmost invisible.

"Marconi, in his brilliant experiments, has demonstrated that messages can be sent over 90 miles. As our receiver is several hundred times more sensitive, it is clear that the messages can be sent by our method very much further, though just what the limit is I would not like to say. It at least should be possible to send messages across the Atlantic with poles less than two hundred feet high. The ultimate distance must be checked by actual experiment before it becomes a scientific fact in the strictest sense.

"Energetic work will be commenced on long distances as soon as we have settled all of the purely scientific questions involved in wireless telegraphy. It is a matter of infinitely greater importance, from the standpoint of science, to discover the exact shape of the waves, how they change in their progress outward, how the energy is lost when we increase the distance and how they vary under varying conditions.

"By means of our instruments, the first ever discovered capable of giving exast measurements of waves, we have succeeded in discovering some very interesting facts. For example, we have proved definitely that the waves are not Hertz waves traveling through space, but that they are similar to those which travel over the surface of conductors, and which were first investigated by Lodge. We have also discovered that the waves increase regularly in height as they progress outward.

"Work is being pushed, and as soon as possible we shall begin on long distances. Our present course will enable us to go on with little loss of time. While the present investigations are slow, they are preparing the way for rapid and more certain tests over large areas later."—Pittsburg Post.

New York Hospitality.

The hospitality of smaller places is rare if not unknown in New York. Hospitality there is different, and tends to be swamped by numbers, and even chilled into an apparent indifference that is really compelled by circumstances. Often it makes a brave fight and never wholly gives up, but it is a struggle against great odds. Not seldom it happens that the enormous aggravation of social and intellectual opportunities that confront country people who come to live in New York so discourage them that they end in living narrower lives in the great city and seeing fewer people than in the smaller town from which they came. And if it does not discourage them it is apt to drive them too hard. A New Yorker who always had a house in town and another in the country nearby, excused himself for building a third in New Hampshire by saying, "In town or near town I never get away from engagements. I want a place where I can have some leisure—and leisure to a New Yorker means of course, a chance to do some work."—Scribner's.

The Chinese Wall to Go.

It is curious that when China is just on the eve of introducing western methods of engineering she should threaten to demolish the greatest engineering work she possesses; that is to say, the Great Wall, erected 200 years B. C. for the purpose of keeping back the Tartars. It is stated that an American engineer is en route to China in behalf of a Chinese syndicate which is expected to take a share in the contract to be given out by the Chinese government for the demolition of the wall. The engineer states that one French, two British and three German firms are also bidding for the work, payment of which is to be in the way of rich concessions.

Those Armored Trains.

Armored trains, which are taking such an important part in the present campaign, usually consist of a powerful engine, three iron tracks, a water tank and a passenger car. The sides are raised six feet, with three-quarter inch boiler plates, and perforated with horizontal slits for the accommodation of rifles and Maxims. Each vehicle is capable of holding 50 or sixty men easily.

Quick Disembarkation.

A remarkable piece of disembarkation work was accomplished when the Hawarden Castle reached Cape Town recently. Her troops which numbered 1,700 men, together with stores, ordnance and rations for 14 days were landed and entrained in 10 hours.

Largest Army Ever Used.

The total force sent out to South Africa is the largest number of British troops ever put into the field at one time. At Waterloo Wellington was in command of 67,000 soldiers, while in the Crimean war only 20,000 were engaged in any single battle.

They Need Them All.

The English Army is now stronger in point of numbers than it has been at any time in the last 20 years, for it comprises some 230,000 men.

Proof Positive.

"Are you sure you love that girl?"

"Well, I can't work in the morning until I get a letter from her, and after I get it I can't work."

COSTLY FURS.

Alaskan Islands That Produce Skins Worth as Much as $700 Each.

C. R. Isham, United States Commissioner of Unga Islands, Alaska, while at Tacoma on his way to Washington recently, said:

"Unga Island is the great centre of the sea otter and fox skin industries, and virtually all the inhabitants are engaged in hunting one or both of these. The catch is important, though the number of animals is not large. For instance, this year the eleven islands of the Shumagin group, including Unga, produced from the surrounding waters thirty-four sea otters. The value of these skins is $700 each. Besides this the islands are producing black and blue fox skins in large numbers. One island alone has produced up to the time I left ninety skins, worth $10 each, or $900.

Other islands are also producing steadily. The black foxes were planted originally in Unga, Sanak, Belofsky and other islands by the Russian-American Fur Company to augment the scant supply after the company's men had been long trapping on the islands. After the United States had had the trapping for some years our government leased the eleven islands to different traders and Aleut chiefs for the purpose of raising blue foxes. The Islands were well stocked with the blue variety, and these have been crossed with the black in many cases, and an occasionally fine fur resulted.

"This year the natives of Belofsky Island caught seventeen sea otter, enough to carry the whole village of 250 people through the winter in good shape. The Indians go forth on the sea in their bidarkas and shoot the otter with their shotguns, as a rule. In some cases they use nets, but shooting them in the usual way. These otter skins are the best found in any market in the world.

"I am going to Washington now to try to get the government to erect board houses on the islands for the use of the Indians in drying salmon, and I also desire to get a medical dispensary and a doctor for the Indians. Diseases of different kinds have broken out among them. Substantially the Aleuts need, besides this, only flour, tea and ammunition, and these supplies they can buy of the traders from their otter and fox skin catches. There are plenty of codfish, eggs of wild fowl and some game, in addition to the salmon, as a general thing, but once in a while there is a hard year, and the Indians have to live on roots and herbs."—Tacoma Ledger.

A Wonderful Deaf Mute Prodigy.

In Mary Wilson, fifteen years old, born a deaf mute, the daughter of an Erie county farmer, the authorities of the Western Pennsylvania Institute have discovered a prodigy. Without any instructions whatever the child has developed a remarkable talent for drawing. So promising is her talent that a class in drawing has been established, in which she is thus far the only pupil.

The child's pencil and chalk drawings show a remarkable sense of observation, and her devotion to her new found pleasure is something almost abnormal. She gives her time to it, to the detriment of all her other studies, heedless of rebukes. Only the other day her teacher caught her in church surreptitiously drawing some big lazy pigs sunning themselves in a field of daisies. And the pigs were very lifelike pigs at that.

She has an excellent memory for detail, and can accurately reproduce what she sees, animals being her favorite subjects. While out walking recently she saw a lot of chickens, and old hens proudly strutting before their broods, and on her return to school she drew them.

Although so fond of drawing, this child-artist does not take kindly to teaching, consisting as it does with beginners of reproducing blocks and vases.—N. Y. Herald.

What Platforms Are Made For.

Col. Olin has a new campaign story which takes better than anything of the sort that I have heard this year. He leads up to it by referring to the platform of the Democracy, and, having reached the "This reminds me," he continues: "George Fred, you know was riding recently between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and was standing out on the platform of the coach. The Pullman porter tapped him on the shoulder and said: 'I beg your pahdon, boss, but de rules ob dis company say dat yo' can't stand on de platfome.'

"George Fred bristled up. 'I'd like to know sir, what platforms are made for if not to stand upon!' 'Well, I don't know nuffin' 'bout dat, sah, but dis yre platfome is made to git in on.'"—Boston Record.

Sweets for Children.

Sugar candy, plain chocolate, and other pure, simple sweets may be given to children occasionally without harm, but the practice of eating sweets at all times and seasons is to be condemned. The habit of begging for pennies to buy sweets is most troublesome, and should never be allowed. If permitted the child will become a positive nuisance to its elders, and will do itself real injury, for it will acquire a perverted appetite which will crave for sweets, which, while failing to nourish it, will prevent a healthy appetite for wholesome, nourishing food.—Exchange.

A Great Treat.

Two little London girls, who had been sent by the kindness of the vicar's wife, to have "a happy day in the country," narrating their experiences on their return, said:

"Oh, yes, mum; we did 'ave a 'appy day. We see two pigs killed and a gentleman buried."—Tit-Bits.

To Avert the Possibility.

"It is my duty to tell you," said the physician, "that your condition is very serious."

"Do the best you can for me, doctor," groaned Mr. Bullion. "It is such a disgrace to die rich!"—Chicago Tribune.

Civic and Military Powers.

A Boer field cornet is usually the magistrate of the neighboring country wherein he resides, and is invested with the power to commandeer all able bodied men on such an occasion as the present war.

BEAR FALLS THROUGH A ROOF.

He Causes Great Excitement in a Pennsylvania Household.

Samuel Reid, a prosperous Montgomery County farmer, has been kept busy telling and retelling how on Sunday he and his family were literally caged in their home by a huge bear, which finally broke through the roof and fell into the room where their baby boy was sleeping.

Mr. Reid's pretty little two-story cottage nestles in an apple orchard three miles north of Willow Grove. He comes to Philadelphia on market days, having a stand in the Kensington market. Tnere it was that his friends gathered yesterday to hear him tell of his thrilling experience.

It was about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Reid says, that he and his wife, having put their three-year-old boy to bed, started out to enjoy the afternoon air. Just at the end of the orchard a strange sight met their eyes. Two hundred feet from the house, coming directly toward them, was a huge bear, lumbering along with two Italians in hot pursuit. With a dash the Reids fled inside and bolted the door. After recovering from their first fright they ventured to look out of a window, when, to their surprise and horror, they spied Bruin seated at the top of an apple tree, one great branch of which overhangs the cottage.

The two Italians below danced around, gesticulated and howled in vain. In answer to Reid's question, it did not take the two Italians long to explain to the farmer that the bear was a pet, which they exhibited. They intended taking him to Reading, but he broke his chain and ran off.

A council of war was held, and for the next hour all sort of devices were made use of to induce the animal to descend, but he would not bulge. All but the bear were in despair when new actors appeared upon the scene. Three hunters, whose usual Sunday tramp had apparently yielded them nothing so far, came in sight. Seeing the bear they stopped in astonishment. Then, not knowing it was tame, and, anxious to distinguish themselves, they opened fire upon the animal.

At the first shot Bruin was perceptibly alarmed. At the second volley he made a mad rush along the bough overhanging the house, lost his footing and fell plump upon the frail roof. Right through he went into thebaby's room, to the immense fright of Mrs. Reid. The Italians, however, dashed into the house and upstairs. There they found things in confusion. The furniture had been smashed by the infuriated animal, but the child was not injured. The bear had not succeeded in removing his muzzle. Throwing themselves on the animal, the Italians, by the use of a whip, brought him into subjection. Then, leading him downstairs, they speedily decamped, leaving a party of foolish hunters to look blank and a Montgomery county farmer to bewail the loss of some $50 worth of house furniture and a damaged roof.—Phil. North American.

America at the Paris Exposition.

Our cocher has been ordered to turn into the Avenue de la Tour Marbourg, and suddenly I find that we have come out upon the Quai d'Orsay, and are at the entrance of the Pont des Invalides. Here cabby is ordered to halt, and looks on in surprse when we descend into the ankle-deep dust and proceed, by means of our open sesame, to the place where four American flags at the corners of a large square indicate the enclosure chosen by our Commissioner-General for the American Pavilion. Here, on the rive gauche, in company with others of the Pavillons des Etrangeres, will stand the American pavilion, a beautiful and attractive structure whose broad steps lead down to the water. Here Americans may land, and at once receive that welcome and attention which the visitor soon discovers its second nature to the Commissioner-General and his staff; and here, more than anywhere else in Paris, will he find himself thoroughly at home.—New Lippincott.

Rigid Test for Matrimony.

Both the northern and western islands of Scotland the natives have some peculiar customs unfamiliar to the dwellers of the main land. One of these, known as the "marriage test," is practiced in the Island of St. Kida, where the population barely exceeds a hundred. The desire among the islands to increase this number does not seem to be exceptionally strong, and every man before he is deemed suitable for a husband has to perform an evolution with no little bodily risk. The St. Kildans, are, of course, adept rock climbers, and the aspirant for matrimony is therefore subjected to the test of balancing himself on one leg on a narrow ledge overhanging a precipice bending his body at the same time in order to hold the foot of his other leg in his hands. If found lacking in courage the maiden withdraws her betrothal, and should the man fall over the ledge it is presumed that, in his case, he will be disqualified.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Farmer's Find.

Ever since last September Eugene Doolittle, a farmer living at Rockwell's mills, in this county, has been driving about in a wagon with $2,000 under the seat cushions. He made the discovery by accident yesterday. The wagon is a two-seated one, and Mr. Doolittle was giving it a thorough cleaning, preparatory to taking his family for a drive. As he took up the cushion on the back seat he saw a long wallet under them. It contained a ten-dollar gold piece and $2,000 in securities. The name of the owner was on a card in the pocketbook, and the honest farmer returned the property immediately. It had probably been stolen at the county fair in Norwich in September, and hidden under the cushions.—Norwich (N. Y.) Cor. Philadelphia Record.

Salt in the Ocean.

It is estimated that there are in the world's ocean 7,000,000 cubic miles of salt, and the most astonishing thing about it is that if all this salt could be taken out in a moment the level of the water would not drop one single inch.

Diet for Thinkers.

Raw eggs, milk and plenty of fruit are recommended for brain workers. This is said to be the finest diet known for nourishing the brain.

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Found the Ring.

An interesting story comes from Provo regarding the age of miracles. For those who are not superstitious it is doubly entertaining. During a recent visit of President George Q. Cannon to the Southern town he was entertained at the home of L. Holbrook, manager of the Grand Central Mine. Mr. Holbrook's fifteen-year-old daughter Aura told President Cannon that she had dreamed three times that she had found a diamond ring, and in the third dream a man giving his name as Vanass, and address Dallas, Texas, had told her he lost a ring while going through Provo 10 years ago, and that she could find it under a certain rock, giving minute details as to the location of the same. President Cannon listened to the story with interest, and at its conclusion told the girl she should follow up her dream. Aura got on her wheel and rode away. In less than two minutes she returned, holding a diamond ring in her hand. She claims to have found it in the place described by her dreamland visitant.

It is interesting to know that Miss Aura has a fondness for diamond rings and has answered a great many advertisements of them.—Salt Lake Herald.

Stole Watch to Get Square.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from the chorus. "Where did you get it?" "Stole it," answered its possessor calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a Western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it, there were a half dozen others in the place beside myself, who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had "rough house" for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch, and reached out after him. I caught some one and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave his wrist a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. As I never heard from the owners, I have kept it to compensate for the loss of mine." After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Turkey Five Feet High.

John McCormick, a farmer who resides across the river from here in Illinois, is the owner of a turkey gobbler which towers in the air five feet and weighs 65 pounds. It looks more like an ostrich than a turkey. Its legs at the feet are an inch and a half in diameter, while close to the body they are the same size of an ordinary man's arm at the elbow. The bird's wings measure seven feet from tip to tip.—Clinton, Ia., Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

How Can You Say

So good second hand Typewriters at such low prices We are frequently asked. The answer is easy. We have the agency of the JEWETT, the latest and highest of all high grade type writers. In exchange for it we get the best of other makes, and by having exceptional advantages to put these machines in first class order. We are enabled to give BIG values to those wishing writers of any kind. If you have or have not a Typewriter, give us your address, and we will freely give you points upon writing machines that may be of value to you, also a description of the Jewett writer. Adress:
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ATTENTION! LADIES!
HAIR RESTORER
All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cream also cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.
Treatment of the Skin and Scalp
STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.
All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.
1545 4th Street Northwest.
Agency at THE BEE Office.

Only one man,
in washington gives
12 cabinet size Phos
and a
Crayon Portrait for $5.00
PRICE, ARTIST, PHOTOGRAPH
723 Seventh Street, N. W.

The testimonial to the Congressional Lyceum at the "Sojourner of Truth Home" was a grand affair, which is to be repeated at an early date.

Revs. Sterling N. Brown and D. E. Wiseman were among those to receive special invitation to the President's reception last Wednesday evening. They were both present.

Large audiences are constant at Park Temple. The work seems to be progressing.

Mrs. Margaret Moss, and old and highly respected citizen, died last week at her late residence on 17th street, n.w., after a short illness. Mrs. Moss was an active member of the 19th Street Baptist Church and none knew but to love her Rev. W. H. Brooks spoke very feelingly over the remains, as did Rev. J. Anderson Taylor and Rev. W. J. Howard, who had been associated in the Moss family for thirty years. A beautiful prayer was offered by Rev. Rivers, of the Berean Baptist Church. Mrs. Moss was the mother of the late Richard Moss, principal of the Stephen's building. The remains were tenderly laid to rest in a handsome black casket, covered with floral tributes by loving friends.

THE SECOND BAPTIST LYCEUM.

Although last Sunday afternoon was a bad day, there was a representative audience present at the Lyceum of the Second Baptist Church, to listen to a paper by Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback on the Negro in politics. The paper was full of life and eloquence, and the discussion that followed was lively and interesting. Mr. Pinchback said among other things that the republican party was milk warm toward the Negro, notwithstanding that the Negro was in politics to stay.

Rev. P. L. Cuyler, Pastor of Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church was tendered a Birth-day Greeting Friday evening February 2, by the Stewardess Board under the presidency of Mrs. Mary E. Shaw. Revs. I. L. Thomas Barton and Harris were guests of the Partor's. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens of every description. After the rendering of the following programme and the presentation of presents, which were numerous, all repared to the vestry where delicacies of the season were served in abundance.

PROGRAMME.

Opening Hymn, By the Congregation.

Invocation by Rev. Barton.

Solo by Mr. Powell, Accompanied by Miss Annie Budd.

Remarks concerning the Pastor, by Mrs. Mary Shaw.

Mandolin Solo (Palms), by Mr. Frank Wells accompanied by Miss Liggons.

Welcome address to the pastor by Miss Katie West.

Solo by Mr. Joseph Wilson (The Holy City).

Response to Welcome Address by Mr. Scurlock.

Solo by Miss Georgie Makell accompanied by Miss Annie Gillem.

Presentation, on the part of the Stewardess Board by Miss Rebecca Norton.

Solo (Instrumental) by Miss Annie Gillem.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

Notwithstanding the rain, a good sized audience was present at the Congressional Lyceum Sunday afternoon last to hear Mr. Alpheus Davison discuss "The History of the Sabbath as a Rest Day, and Whether the Government has the Inherent Right to Enforce Its Observance."

The essayist took the position that the government has no right to enact any law to enforce the observance of Sunday as a rest day. As a matter of fact and history the Saviour was crucified on Wednesday instead of Thursday, and his resurrection took place on Saturday, or the last day of the week (Jewish), instead of the first day. When he was sought at the dawn of the first day the angel stated that He was not there but had already arisen. Mr. Davison explained the character and time of the Passover, read transalations of recently discovered sacred tablets and edict of the Roman Emperor, Constantine, issued A. D. 321, requiring the people of the cities to observe Sunday a rest day. This edict did not include the agriculturists and country people; but the Emperor issued this edict, not because of the resurrection of Christ on that day, but to satisfy the Sun-worshippers or the followers of Baal the Sun god, that there was no general observance of Sunday as a day of rest and worship till the 12th century. Mr. Davison fully sustained his wide reputation as an able Biblist, and all present were benefitted by his address.

The musical exercises were directed by Prof. W. J. Edwards; Miss Louise Coleman, pianist.

Tomorrow at 3:30 p. m., Maj. John H. Simpson, Ex-Commander G. A. R., Dep't of California, will deliver an address on "The Negro as a Soldier and a Citizen." Maj. Simpson is widely and favorably known in G. A. R. circles and is a finished orator.

Special musical exercises.

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OKLAHOMA BUSINESS WOMEN.

A New Yorker Returns With a Story of a Smart One.

A New York grain man went down to Oklahoma last month and brought back a choice collection of territory stories. He was telling some of them at the Union Club the other night.

"The thing that impresses me most outside of the grain business," he said, "was the practical ability of the women down there. I heard a great deal about the clever business women here in New York, but I never happened to come in contact with any of them. In Oklahoma about half my business was done with the women. You see, when that country was opened up, hundreds of women ran for claims, got them, cultivated them and are working them to-day. A woman who can do that sort of thing is bound to have hard horse sense, if she hasn't culture, and what these women don't know about running farms isn't worth reporting to the Department of Agriculture. Most of them are northern women; and, by the way, the sharpest piece of business practice I heard of was worked by a girl from western New York. She wasn't down there at the time of the run; but her brother-in-law staked a claim down near Guthrie, and, after a while, the New York girl went to visit her sister.

"Young women are scarce around that part of the country, but young men are as plentiful as blackberries in June. There was a young fellow on each quarter of section of land for miles around. The New York girl wasn't so very young, but she was fairly good looking, and, after she had been there a week, there was usually a long line of cow ponies hitched to the brother-in-law's front fence, and the girl was having the time of her life. She made up her mind she'd like to live in Oklahoma.

"The two finest farms in the country were about five miles from the brother-in-law's, and lay side by side. There were living springs on them and some shade, and the two owners were fine young fellows and were making things hum. They both fell in love with the girl, and she liked both. In fact, she couldn't make up her mind which she liked the better; and she was so pleased with both farms that she felt as if she couldn't give up either of them. Divorce is easy in Oklahoma, but they have scruples about bigamy; so she had to figure the problem out some way or other.

"Now just listen while I tell you how she did it. One of the men was a 'sooner.' That is, he had been hidden inside the lines before the time when the government opened the country for the rush. No one could prove it against him; but, of course, he had no legal right to his claim; and, if his title could be disproved, some one else could stake the land. In a burst of confidence one evening he told the girl all about his experience as a sooner. She wheedled him into repeating the story before witnesses disproved his claim, nabbed it herself and married the young man next door. Now they are running both farms in pleasantness and peace. How's that for business enterprise?" —N. Y. Sun.

Methods of a Marriage Club.

A Marriage Club, organized something in the manner of the notorious suicide clubs, is the latest thing in Parkersburg, W. Va. The membership is limited to fifteen, and no new candidate can be initiated until a member has either died or is married. Drawings takes place every six months, and the member drawing the fatal number must either marry within the next six months or pay a large sum into the treasury toward the club's maintenance. Should he prove that he has proposed to two different ladies and been rejected, and that he used due diligence in his endeavor to keep his oath, the fine will be remitted. The names of the members and the details of their plans are club secrets, which were, in part, given away by a confirmed bachelor, who, when urged to join the club, declined, because he would take no chances of losing his personal liberty.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Philippine Women.

The women are not all homely looking, although they age very young in life. Their hair, which is a jet-black, silky texture, is allowed to hang in a loose, flowing mass, and in many cases reaches almost to their feet. Their eyes are black and brilliant. They are remarkably clean in dress for such a dirty, muddy country. White, red and light yellow seem to be their favorite colors. A waist with a draw string at the neck, made of some light, fluffy material, and a red piece of dress goods neatly wrapped around them, reaching to the knees, goes for a dress. The head dress is worn only on official or special occasions. They wear no stockings or shoes, but have much dignity.—Indianapolis News.

Two Built for a Bicycle.

The doctor came into the room, rubbing his hands and smiling.

"Everything all right?" asked the man who was anxiously waiting for him.

"Couldn't be better," returned the doctor.

"Good!" said the man, with a sigh of relief. Then, when he saw that the doctor intended to say nothing more, he asked, with some hesitation, "Er—ah—boy or girl?"

The doctor stopped rubbing his hands and looked a trifle uneasy, as if the task before him were not just to his liking.

"Well," he said at last, "you'll need a tandem bicycle for it."—Tit-Bits.

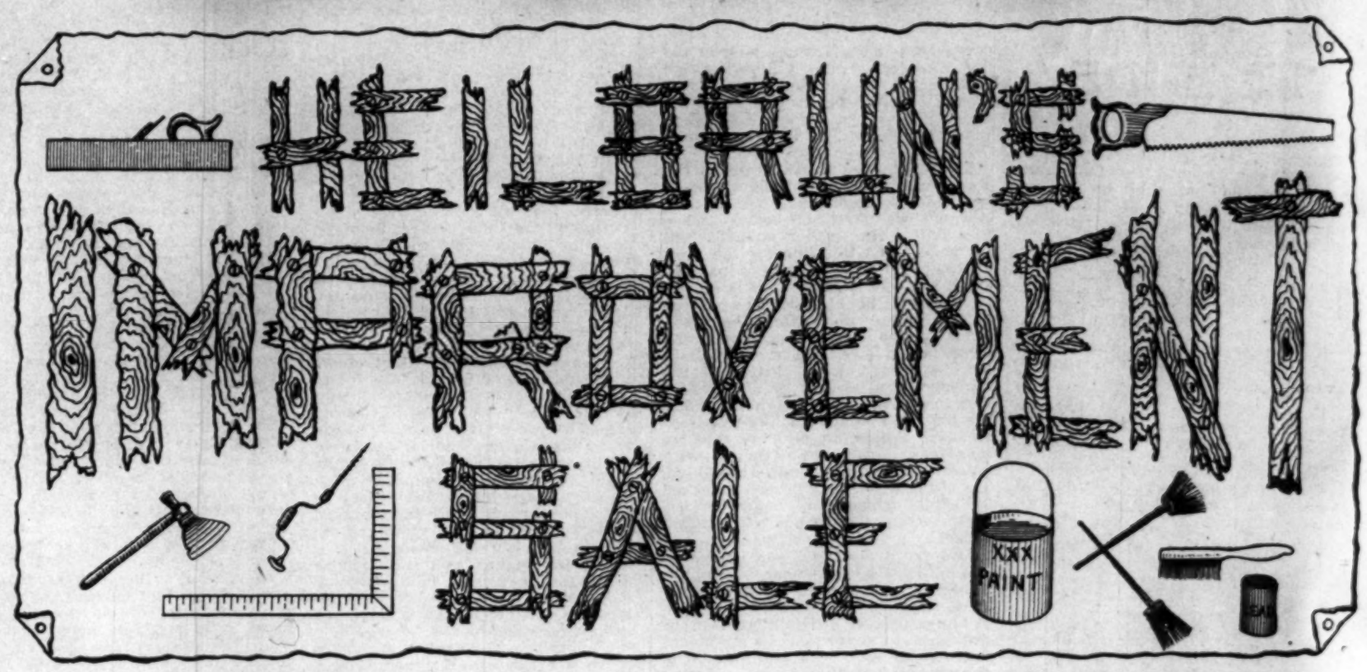
Bursts Into More Pieces.

The ordinary shell which was manufactured 30 years ago only broke into from 20 to 25 pieces when it burst. At the present time it bursts into 240, while a shrapnel shell, which only used to scatter 37 missiles now scatters 340. A present-day bomb, when charged with peroxylene breaks up into 1,200 pieces, and it is estimated that it would affectively kill any one standing within 220 yeards of the explosion.

Rich Organ Grinders.

In Italy is to be found a whole village of well-to-do retired organ grinders, who are now spending comfortable fortunes acquired in America.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEN



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Choice of our LADIES FINEST SHOES 2.19.

Worth up to $5.00 a pair.

This gives you extraordinary selection of the Very Finest kinds of Footwear and the assortment is so Immense that a Feet and fancies can be suited exactly for thesmall price. $2.19

Ladies' Easy comfortable house slippers, now	29c
Men's and Ladies' fancy house slippers, all kinds	79c
Boy's and Misses' fine shoes $1.25 kinds, now	89c
Mens' and Ladies' Chic Style, Shoes worth 1.75, now	$1.19
2nd Choice of fine shoes for Gents and Ladies, values up to 3.00 a pair, going for	$1.69

SPECIAL: Mr. A. J. Johnson, formerly in our employ, is again with us as ever ready to serve his numerous friends with shoes that'll make their feet glad.

FOR MEN

Swagger Styles of all the latest conceits of Fine Shoes in Patent Leather, Tan, Russia Calf, Black Vica Kid and Box Calf.

In Button and Lace, Bull Dog, Pug and Vienna Toes, all sizes and widths.

Many worth regularly 5.00; some 4.00 and a few 3.50, all bunched now at $2.19

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The best wines, imported brandies. Fine old whiskies always on hand. Good Havana cigars.

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